The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Immediate Issue of a French Loan Proposed.

The Passage of the Army Bill Viewed with Discontent.

Heavy Gale in the Southern Counties of Scotland.

FRANCE.

Financial Condition and Necessities of the Empire—A New Loan to be Placed in the Market forthwith.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 27.

The *Moniteur* to-day publishes the report of M. PIERRE MAGNE, the recently appointed Minister of Finance, on the financial condition and necessities of the Empire. M. MAGNE says that the increased military preparations caused by the Luxemburg dispute imposed an unexpected burthen upon the resources of the country, and though these preparations were long since abandoned with the termination of the dispute, still they had created a heavy deficit in the estimates of the past year. Among other eventualities the report, in a guarded manner, admits that France may be held liable to pay the bonds of the Mexican Empire, which were guaranteed by the Government. To meet these extraordinary demands upon the financial resources of the country, the Minister declares that a new loan is necessary. The report then gives the details of the loan. The amount proposed is 440,000,000 francs, which is to be taken by public subscription. M. MAGNE concludes his report by an appeal to the patriotism of the French people, saying that, though a heavy sacrifice is required of them, its object is to secure for France an enduring peace, which is the great aim of the Emperor's policy.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 27.

It is now asserted that the new French loan of 750,000,000 francs (?) will be placed in market to-morrow.

Unfavorable Effect of the Army Bill upon Public Sentiment.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 27.

Letters from Paris say that the reports of the Prefects of the Departments in regard to the state of public feeling on the Army Bill are quite unfavorable; they generally concur in stating that the announcement of the adoption of the bill was received with manifestations of disfavor, and that the measure is decidedly unpopular in the Departments.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Robbery of a Gunshop in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Monday, Jan. 27.

A gunshop in this city was entered by a party of men, who succeeded in carrying away nearly half a ton of powder. The Police immediately got upon the track of the robbers, and have since arrested twelve persons on suspicion of being connected with the affair. All the men arrested are Fenians.

Burke Denies his Complicity in the Clerkenwell Plot.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 27.

The papers this morning publish a letter from the Fenian prisoner, BURKE, who was confined in the house of detention in Clerkenwell at the time of the explosion. BURKE denies in the most positive terms that he had any previous knowledge of the conspiracy, and declares that if the attempt was made to afford him the opportunity of making his escape, no intimation of such a purpose was ever conveyed to him.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Heavy Gale in the Southern Counties of Scotland.

EDINBURGH, Monday, Jan. 27.

A very heavy gale passed over the southern counties of Scotland yesterday. Houses were unroofed, blown down, &c., and much damage done. Telegrams report the loss of several lives. The storm was very heavy in this city and in Glasgow. It is thought that the shipping must have suffered terribly, though no advices of disaster have yet come to hand.

Conviction and Sentence of a Bigamist.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 27—Evening.

The trial of Sir CULLING EARDLEY for the crime of bigamy, which has excited great interest here, was concluded to-day. The testimony given showed that the accused married Miss EMILY FLORENCE MAGEE in the City of New-York, in the year 1859; that he subsequently in the year 1867, married Miss ELIZABETH ALLAN in St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London; and that the second marriage took place while the first wife was living. The Court was called upon to decide the legitimacy of the marriage in New-York, and declared it a legal and valid contract. The case was finally given to the jury, who brought in a verdict of guilty. To-day the prisoner was brought into court and the Judge pronounced his sentence, which is imprisonment for eighteen months at hard labor.

CUBA.

The Imperialist Marquez at Havana.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 27.

The famous Imperial Gen. MARQUEZ arrived here yesterday from New-Orleans. He escaped from Mexico in disguise on board a South American vessel, and reached New-Orleans some weeks ago. He is stopping here *incognito* at the Hotel Europa, and was accidentally recognized by Ex-Minister LAFENZA and others.

MEXICO.

Senor Romero Accepts the Appointment of Secretary of the Treasury.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 27.

A French steamer arrived to-day from Vera Cruz with dates to the 22nd inst.

Dispatches from the City of Mexico state that Senor ROMERO had accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, and that Senor ZARCO had declined the Ministry of the Interior on account of sickness.

Two White Men Killed and Several Wounded by Negroes in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, Jan. 27.

The *Clarion* has particulars of an outrage committed in Jasper County, Mississippi, on the 25th and 26th insts. A squad of freedmen, who had been stealing hogs, waylaid the constables, a posse of whom were searching for them with a warrant for their arrest. Two white men were killed, one mortally wounded and five severely. But one negro was wounded and arrested. Several parties are in search for the perpetrators.

The first semi-centennial Masonic celebration of this State was held at Natchez last week, and was largely attended. Prof. THOMAS G. GATRAIGHT was elected Grand Master for the ensuing year.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Jan. 27.

The Convention occupied the most of to-day in discussing, in Committee of the Whole, the report of the Committee on a Governor and the necessary State officers. It proposes to add to the present officers a Lieutenant-Governor, a Superintendent of Public Works and a Superintendent of Public Instructions, all to be elected for two years by the people. Heretofore the people have elected a Governor, and the Legislature have elected a Secretary of State, Comptroller or Auditor, and public Treasurer.

Mr. BOTTLE, Public Treasurer, sent in an able communication giving his reasons why he could not comply with the order of the Convention to pay the per diem, &c., which was referred to a committee to confer with Gen. CANBY.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Jan. 27.

The Convention was engaged to-day in the consideration of the report of the Finance Committee, which recommends the levying of a special tax to defray the expenses of the Convention and preserve the credit of the State. The Committee recommended that the pay of members be nine dollars per day and twenty cents mileage, payable on bills receivable of the State.

Considerable excitement followed the adjournment of the Convention, growing out of an assault upon a reporter of the *Mercury*, by a son of Collector MACKEY, President of the Convention, on account of an abusive article in to-day's *Mercury*.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, Jan. 27.

The Reconstruction Convention to-day, after the reports of Committees, went into Committee of the Whole, and further considered the Bill of Rights. Four sections were acted on when the Committee rose.

The bill will be reported when completed.

The majority report of the Committee on Compensation, which, with the minority report, was telegraphed when submitted, was adopted by 48 yeas to 27 nays.

An afternoon session was held to complete the list of collectors of special taxes.

The Arkansas Convention.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Jan. 27.

The *Appeal's* Little Rock special to-day says the Convention engaged in the discussion of the contested case of Ashley County without coming to any definite conclusion.

On motion of Mr. MCCLURE, the use of the hall was tendered to the Democratic State Convention, which meets to-day, when the Convention adjourned till Wednesday.

The Alabama Election—Important Order by Gen. Hayden.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Jan. 27.

The following important order was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 27, 1868.

Pursuant to General Orders No. 16, current series, from headquarters of the Third Military District, at the election to be held in the State of Alabama, in accordance with General Orders No. 101, series of 1867, the polls shall not be opened at more than three precincts in each county in the State, and said polls shall be kept open and votes received thereat for four days, instead of two days, anything in General Orders No. 102 to the contrary notwithstanding. All public bar-rooms, saloons and other places for the sale of liquors, at the county seats and all other places where the polls shall be opened, will be closed from 6 o'clock in the evening of the 3d day of February till 6 o'clock in the morning of the 8th day of February, 1868. By order of

Brevet Brig.-Gen. JULIUS HAYDEN.

S. C. GREENE, Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. Gen.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Monday, Jan. 27.

The Convention met to-day at 10 o'clock. The Committee on Privileges and Elections made majority and minority reports, the consideration of which, after a short discussion, was postponed to the 23d of February next.

A committee on boundaries of the State, location of the capital and miscellaneous matters was appointed.

Invitations were extended to SOLON ROBINSON, of New-York; Col. O. B. HART, HARRISON REEDE and others to address the Convention.

After general discussion the Convention adjourned.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 27.

In the Reconstruction Convention the members were engaged in discussing the question of relief, during the entire day's session, without arriving at any result.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 27.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Convention to-day.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Severe Winter—Floods in Washington Territory—Alaska as a Market—Movements of United States Vessels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 27.

Late advices from the Northern Coast give accounts of an unusually severe winter. Communication was interrupted with Oregon.

Delegates are to be sent to a State Convention to be held at Portland, March 19.

The Legislature of Washington Territory had adopted a resolution removing the present Council and Enrolling Clerk.

Floods had caused an immense destruction of property through the Territory. Such a rainy Winter was never before experienced in that country.

Several vessels had sailed for Sitka with lumber and army stores from Port Townsend.

It was thought Alaska would hereafter be a good market for the productions of the Territory.

The United States steamer *Resaca*, from Sitka, Jan. 19, has arrived. Princess MAKSONNOFF, wife of the late Governor, is a passenger.

The *Resaca* left in port the United States steamer *Jamestown*. All on board were well.

The Canal Contract System—Another Meeting in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 27.

The members of the Board of Trade and citizens generally, held another large meeting to-day on 'Change. The Committee, appointed at a previous meeting, read a report calling upon the Legislature to abolish the contract system and return to the former system of superintendents, &c.; also, urging that the canals be put in immediate repair; calling the State Convention at Albany to consider canal matters, and especially to guard against frauds and secure a reduction of tolls.

The report was adopted and a committee appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

Fire at Sedalia, Mo.

SEDALIA, Mo., Monday, Jan. 27.

A fire occurred this morning, which destroyed the buildings occupied by Messrs. FLORSCHEIM, drygoods dealers; MESSERSCHMIDT & CO., liquors; MINER SCHEB, stoves and tinware; BARD & CO., WOLF BRO. and LEVY BRO., each drygoods houses. The three first-named establishments lost pretty much everything; the others saved a portion of their stock. The loss is estimated at $70,000; insurance small.

Address to Missouri Republicans—Why Gen. Grant Should be Nominated.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 27.

The Committee appointed by the Central Grant Club have published an address to the Republicans of Missouri, in which they give, among other reasons, why Gen. GRANT should be nominated by the Republican National Convention for the Presidency, that he is honest, and has proved himself to be a patriot. He is a man of the people, sprung from their ranks. He is devoted to their interest; is possessed of those rare qualities necessary in a Chief Magistrate amid the present political complications. Because of his practical common sense, unflinching determination of purpose. He will practically enforce rigid economy in every department of the Government. Because his views on the question of reconstruction are in harmony with those of Congress. He will mete out equal and exact justice, without reference to conditions of color or nationality; because he is magnanimous and will administer the Government on the liberal progressive principles of the Republican Party; because he can place our financial system on a solid basis, and vitalize our commerce at home and abroad; because he will give weight to our nationality among the nations. He will settle the *Alabama* claims by moving immediately upon the works of the enemy. Because he will see our flag respected by all nations, however powerful, and will protect naturalized citizens whenever and wherever their rights may be assailed or liberty abridged. Because Gen. GRANT is the first choice of an overwhelming majority of the American people for the next Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Grant Clubs in every town and State are earnestly recommended.

The Cole-Hiscock Murder Case at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 27.

There was a large attendance at the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, in consequence of the expectation that the case of Gen. GEO. W. COLE, indicted for the murder of L. H. HISCOCK, would be taken up. No action was taken, however, beyond the filing by Mr. HADLEY, counsel for the defence, of a writ of *certiorari* allowed by Mr. Justice WELLS on the 23d of January, the effect of which is to remove the case from the Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court. District-Attorney SMITH will to-morrow morning move the trial of the case in the Circuit Court.

Marble Bust of President Lincoln for Cincinnati.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 27.

The Monumental Committee appointed Gov. HAYES, W. G. DESHLER and JOSEPH S. SULLIVANT, of this city, a committee to contract with Mr. F. JONES, of Cincinnati, for a marble bust of President LINCOLN, to be placed in the rotunda of the State House.

The election for Congressman in the Eighth District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. HAMILTON, resulted in the election of Gen. JOHN BEATLEY, by over one thousand majority.

Suicide and Homicide in Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Jan. 27.

Mr. C. H. PRATT, of State Line City, Indiana, late sutler in the Federal army, cut his throat last night at the Commercial Hotel with a pocket-knife. Cause intemperance.

A desperado named NARMER, in an affray at Symond, was shot six times with a pistol and cut with an axe. He died at 2 A. M. yesterday.

Sinking of the Steamer Emerald—Three Lives Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 27.

The steamer *Emerald*, hence for Cincinnati, sunk at Tunica Bend, Saturday evening. Three lives are reported lost. The cargo—consisting principally of between 500 and 600 hogsheads of sugar—and the boat are a total loss.

Suicide of a German in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 27.

GOTLIEB ROPP, a German aged 35 years, from Michigan, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver. ROPP was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. He was on a visit to a brother in this city.

Fire in Ontario, Canada.

STREETSVILLE, Ontario, Jan. 27.

The extensive linen mills owned by Messrs. GODERHAM & WORTS were destroyed by fire on Saturday night; loss, $200,000. Discount on American invoices for the week, 28 per cent.

Attempted Repeal of the Gettysburgh Asylum Bill.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Jan. 27.

Bills were introduced in both the Senate and House to-night to repeal the Gettysburgh Asylum bill, but no final action was taken.

Organization of the Conservatives in Mississippi.

The Central Committee appointed at the recent consultation of prominent Conservatives of Mississippi, who are determined to act hereafter with the National Democratic Party, met in Jackson, on the 22d inst., and resolved to call a State Convention at an early day. One of a series of resolutions adopted was as follows:

Resolved, By this Committee, that a Central Democratic Association be formed at the City of Jackson to be composed of the free white male citizens, qualified electors under the Constitution of the State, and who are opposed to Congressional usurpations, military despotism, negro suffrage and negro government—that for this purpose a public meeting of said electors shall be held in the City Hall, Jackson, on Saturday, Feb. 1; and that when organized, said association may adopt such rules for its government, and such political measures as they may deem proper to unite the voice of the State upon the principles of the party, and to coöperate with the National Democracy in the patriotic effort they are now making to restore the Federal Government to a constitutional basis—to repeal the Military bills of Congress for the reconstruction of the Southern States—to defeat negro suffrage and negro governments therein—and to restore said States to their lawful right of representation in Congress.

The following letter has been addressed by Col. E. M. YERGER to a number of delegates to the Convention soliciting his views:

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 17, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of this date is at hand, and I have no hesitancy in making an immediate response. Earnestly advocating in the past the policy of pursuing our local struggle against radicalism, under the name of the Constitutional Union Party, which has exhibited so much strength and wisdom, I am not prepared to abandon my former convictions in this regard, but whatever opinions I may entertain concerning the policy adopted by the Convention, since our principles were preserved by the unanimous voice of the Convention, I cannot in my deliberate judgment sanction a third party movement. If it was impolitic to adopt the Democratic name, it would be disastrous if the Conservatives were divided; and hence I say to you, my friends, and to all who have acted with me in this momentous struggle, in my judgment it is our duty, nay, our salvation, to strike together;

"To do is to succeed—our fight
Is waged in Heaven's approving sight,"

and our banners already reflect the coming victory. The enemy is full of the energy of vice, but by united and determined action we shall soon convince him of the impotency of his power. Some who are now with us were hopeless in the past; but as they now strike hands with us in rejecting the ultimatum of a revolutionary assembly calling itself the Congress of the United States, we must recognize them as patriots battling in a common cause. Now is the time for old feuds to be healed, and firmer friendships formed. It is related of the Earl of March, before the battle of Mortimer's Cross, that he saw three suns move and mingle into one before the culmination of his prosperity—perhaps our life, and warmth, and splendor is at hand. I confidently believe, although the political sky is overcast with clouds, if the Conservatives of the Union all move together, we are on the verge of the greatest prosperity that ever visited any people. Although the red hand of war is threatening, it matters not—if we are all united, all is well.

For these reasons, I have consented to act as a member of the Central Executive Committee. I am, gentlemen, Yours very respectfully,

E. M. YERGER.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a petition of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, relative to the reorganization of State Governments in the South. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, from the Constitutional Convention of Mississippi, praying for the extension of the Freedmen's Bureau. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, the petition of citizens of Massachusetts, in relation to the rights of adopted citizens abroad.

Also, a communication from Gen. HOWARD, in reply to a resolution of inquiry setting forth facts in regard to the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill to allow importation of dye-stuffs free of duty. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to relieve the disabilities of certain persons in Virginia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also, a bill to permit officers and soldiers to wear corps badges for services during the War. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution asking the President for information relative to the trial of the Rev. Mr. MCMAHON, ROBERT LYNCH, and others by the British Government. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution calling for information relative to the disposition of captured and abandoned property.

BILL TO RELIEVE GOVERNOR PATTON.

On motion of Mr. STUART the Senate took up the bill to relieve the disabilities of ROBERT M. PATTON, of Alabama.

Mr. STUART said the petition was signed by Gen. SWAYNE, and thirty-seven members of the Constitutional Convention, and read a letter from Gen. POPE to Gen. GRANT, favoring the removal of the disabilities, and saying he had rendered good assistance in carrying out the Reconstruction act. Mr. STUART stated that the Governor had been a good Union man, but engaged in the rebellion in a civil capacity, and could not take the oath.

Mr. POMEROY favored the bill, saying there were many similar cases in the South, where many persons were willing to comply with the Reconstruction acts, and ought to be relieved.

Mr. HOWARD took the same view. He would support the bill because Mr. PATTON had shown his faith by his works, and that Congress would thus increase its friends in the South.

Mr. DRAKE opposed the bill on the ground that the time has not yet arrived when they could judge of the repentance of rebels, nor will it until reconstruction is finished.

Mr. BUCKALEW spoke in opposition to special legislation of this kind in individual cases. They should either repeal disabling laws, or mitigate them if they did not operate well. Such bills as the present would operate unjustly in preferring such men as Mr. PATTON, who was no more meritorious than thousands of others.

Mr. JOHNSON said, while he would vote for the bill, he would prefer a general amnesty law, which he hoped would not be long deterred. In the meantime he would vote in favor of such application.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. ROSS introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Fort Scott, Kansas, westwardly *via* the junction of the Little Arkansas and Arkansas Rivers in the direction of Sante Fé, New-Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE DUTIES OF CONGRESS.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution, in effect that:

Whereas, The people of the United States are grievously burdened with an enormous public debt and an unequal and unjust taxation; their industry and business being disorganized and depressed by the ravages of war and the subsequent misgovernment and wasteful expenditure; now, to inaugurate some measures for their relief; be it

Resolved, That Congress ought at once to cease its war upon the Constitution, the Supreme Court and the President, and the white people of the Southern States, and give faithful attention to its own appropriate duties; that the people of the Southern States ought not to be further obstructed by Congress in their efforts to resume their proper relations to the Government of the United States under the Constitution, and to regain their former prosperity by undivided attention to their business and industries; that Congress ought to immediately enter upon a thorough system of reform, retrenchment and economy in the administration of every branch of the public service; that the Freedmen's Bureau should be forthwith abolished, in order to save the tens of millions it annually costs, and to leave the black and white race to choose their own fields of labor and struggle for their own support; that, to relieve the people from the payment of other taxes to the amount of $50,000,000 annually, the standing army should be reduced to 20,000 men; that, to save a further heavy draft on the Treasury, the reconstruction policy of Congress should be abandoned; that the unconstitutional tax on cotton should be abolished, and the tax collected refunded; that spirits, tobacco and luxuries should be so taxed as to provide the largest amount of revenue from them, and with this view and to prevent fraud and perjuries, the tax on whisky should be 50 cents per gallon, payable by distillers; that United States bonds should be reasonably taxed; that the necessaries of life, raw material and other articles entering into manufactures and ship-building, should be subjected to the lowest rates of duty that the necessities of the Government will permit.

Laid on the table.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill providing that nothing in the acts of Congress authorizing the construction of the Pacific Railroad shall be held to withdraw or exclude from preëmption or homestead settlements the even-numbered sections along such routes as have been or may hereafter be located. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXPOSITION.

The morning hour having expired, the special order was announced to be the resolution for detailing by the Secretary of the Navy of one or more naval officers to attend the International Maritime Exhibition at Havre.

Mr. SUMNER presented a resolution saying that even the secondary Governments would have such representatives—such as Greece and the German States. This Government having much larger interests in the Exhibition, it would be attended with no expense.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the resolution. It was an exhibition mostly of articles already shown at Paris, and he was informed that the French Emperor and the Prince Imperial were to draw prizes. He moved to postpone the resolution.

Mr. SUMNER quoted the saying, "Nobility obliges." and said commerce imposed obligations upon nations like us. He again urged the importance of the immediate passage of the resolution.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, was opposed to competing when we were sure to be beaten and disgraced, as we were at Paris. He would not make any national exhibitions. Those Imperial Governments were sure to outshine us. If their exhibitions were at New-York, doubtless we could successfully compete with other nations.

Mr. TRUMBULL read a list of articles to be exhibited, including corn, oil, and other merchandise, to show that it was not a mere naval exhibition, and further opposed the bill on the ground of expense.

On motion of Mr. STEWART the resolution was laid on the table.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, the Supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up. The question was on Mr. DOOLITTLE's motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report his amendment.

Mr. WILSON took the floor. He had not been aware, when Mr. DOOLITTLE insisted upon occupying the morning hour on Thursday, that it had been authoritatively announced that the Senator was to deliver a long, premeditated and carefully prepared speech, laying down a platform for the Conservative Party in the coming election. He had never heard a more unpatriotic, inhuman and wicked speech. After alluding to the President and others as men who abandoned their friends and assailed them, and misrepresented their purposes, he said that the Senator's purpose was to overthrow the nearly completed policy of reconstruction. He recited and proved the progress of those States which were under the Reconstruction acts, saying the people now enjoyed more liberty, law and order than ever before during the century. One Constitution had already been completed which was one of the best in the country, and the others would be within thirty days. The Senator and President know they will be republican in form, and hence their opposition, and wish to have them overthrown by unrepentent rebels. It was a movement against the rights of man. They had never degraded a black laboring man without degrading a white laboring man. He hoped working-men would note the proposed freehold qualification. They would condemn it. He denied Mr. DOOLITTLE's assertion on authority of military men, that the blacks were not loyal during the war. They had wisely not risen in insurrection, but biding their time had helped loyal men when they could. He also denied the assertion that a civil war was impending in the South, made by Mr. DOOLITTLE, on authority of ALEXANDER STEPHENS and others. Mr. STEPHENS had falsified the position he took when prisoner in the North, in favor of the rights of the blacks. The prediction was made by men who had been on the side of brutal barbarism, who had made many other unfulfilled predictions. The President had originated the Senator's idea about Southern radicals by talking about rebels, both sides of the line. The Senator deserted Northern for Southern radicalism. Mr. WILSON here contrasted the feeling of the Southern and Northern radicals as to liberty at home and abroad, contending that the latter were champions of liberty everywhere, and that the human race could not afford, he could almost say without irreverence, that God could not afford to have their almost completed policy stricken down by such efforts as that of the Senator from Wisconsin. Speaking of the Senator's claim that large numbers of the Republicans would desert the Northern Radicals in that policy, he said he remembered when that hopeful Senator had found himself mistaken in trying to catch the Northern vote for principles enunciated by himself and associates in the Philadelphia Convention. The North would stand as a unite, and deserters, like the Senator, from the ranks of Radicals would soon be asking admission. The acts of the Southern Radicals in relation to Kansas had culminated in the Dred Scott decision, and their policy being opposed by the Northern Radicals they had imbrued the country in blood and murdered the President. The Northern Radicals, by a series of acts, had established liberty and justice, and meant to stand by them and win. He reiterated the opinion that before the 4th of July next the Southern States would be represented here by loyal men, and he would be glad then to see the Senator and his friends take the government out of the hands of those men who would restore peace and order to their country. They were not barbarized, as the Senator claimed, but fighting against the barbarous statements of their old rebel masters and for the cause of Christian civilization. He closed by taking the yeas and nays on the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON next addressed the Senate. It had not been his purpose to speak on the general question until the measures were regularly brought before the Senate, and he therefore regretted that the amendment was introduced. But as doctrines had been advanced, in his opinion, contrary to the teachings of the Constitution, he would attempt to correct some suggestions that had been made. The Senator from Illinois, (TRUMBULL,) claimed that the Supreme Court had at first doubted its power to decide on the constitutionality of the laws passed by Congress. The Constitution going into practical operation in 1789, the Judiciary act of that year provided in regard to the powers of the Judiciary, authorizing them in consonance with the second section of the third article of the Constitution, to have jurisdiction of such question. Afterward the Circuit Court of New-York declared a certain pension act void; that involved the question. The same question was decided by the Judiciary of South Carolina and other States. And the Supreme Court unhesitatingly ratified that decision, and many decisions; since that, the doctrine was maintained, though it was true, that Chief Justice MARSHALL had argued in order to satisfy the public mind that the legislative department would not be interfered with, except in cases wherein there could not be a doubt. He said neither HAMILTON nor any member of the Convention that formed the Constitution ever expressed a doubt, not only that this power was included in the Constitution, but that freedom would be insecure without it. He quoted from HAMILTON'S writing in the *Federalist* the opinion that the judicial existed coördinate with the legislative power, and that otherwise the liberties of the people would be unsafe. He also quoted from Chancellor KENT to the effect that every act of the legislative power contrary to the Constitution was subject to being so decided by the Judiciary, and said that without such a state of things the country would not have prospered as it has. Referring to the debate between WEBSTER and HAYNE, he said that when the latter claimed for the States the power to decide whether or not the Constitution was obligatory upon them, denouncing the doctrine that the Judiciary had such power, WEBSTER, assailing the doctrine of secession, argued in a powerful speech that the Judiciary alone had power to decide such a question) construing that to be the only peaceful remedy existing, to decide differences between States and the United States, or between citizens of any State and Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON, in proceeding to combat the views expressed by Mr. MORTON on Friday last, paid a high tribute to that Senator's effort for eloquence, argumentative powers and moderation, saying that it recalled the standard of former days. It contained, he said, nevertheless, doctrines foreign to the Constitution. The Senator had doubtless seen that, unless he interpolated into the clause of the Constitution, from which he claimed these powers for Congress, words not there found, he could not successfully defend them. He had read the clause as if it guaranteed through Congress a loyal form of government to every State, interpolating the word "loyal" on the ground that loyalty was and must be inherent. The object of the Convention framing that Constitution was to preserve that unity of form of republican liberty, leaving evils to be corrected by the better judgment of the people. In most of these States Slavery existed, and the Constitution contained a provision by which the number of slaves could be increased for a period of twenty years, by immigration, and most of them required others to be of a certain age, and to have resided for a certain time in his State. But nobody in that convention imagined in signing his name to that Constitution, that it contained any provision for taking away from a State its sovereignty, to prescribe qualifications for voters, or those to be voted for. Such a doctrine was antagonistic to the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and fatal to the continued existence of the Government. He never would have dreamed of imputing disloyalty to JEFFERSON in 1799, in the sense in which the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) made such imputations. Was his State (Maryland) disloyal in the view of that Senator when he claimed that republican forms of Government cannot be secured unless Congress frame Constitutions for them, or prescribe conditions without which they cannot enter the Union as States? It was claimed that its Government was in the hands of persons who had sympathized with the rebellion. It was not for him (Mr. JOHNSON) to comment upon those persons, but in his judgment they held the Government rightfully, as far as the Constitution and laws of State and of the United States were concerned. He was satisfied they had erred in their sympathizing and if wiser counsels had not prevailed, by which the State was reclaimed within the orbit of its duty, she would have been the battle-ground of the war, and instead of being the abode of happiness and freedom, she might have shared the same fate as those that engaged in the idle and unconstitutional attempt to destroy that Government. But the rebellion was now at an end, and no man dreamed of reviving it; it was insane in its origin, as well as unconstitutional, and was fatal, as he expected from the first, to the very institution on which it was founded, and terrible as had been the consequences of that rebellion there was to be found in the fact that slavery was no longer a blot upon the fair fame of this nation compensation almost entire. Another compensation was found in the fact that the doctrine of secession was forever ended, and he saw no reason why, if they moved within the respective orbits to which States and United States were limited the nation should not continue to exist forever chief among the nations of the earth. It was a universal principle of construction that in ascertaining the meaning of any particular clause it should be read in connection with other clauses, and that senator had disregarded other clauses intended to restrict this and every other clause of the Constitution. Referring to the probation of bills of attainder or *ex post facto* laws by Congress, he said the framers of the Constitution, imbued with the spirit of liberty, had felt it their duty to prohibit such legislation; and again, urged by the overpowering influence of the governments of the Old World and their theories on the subject of governments, our fathers had specified in what alone treason should consist. England's preservation of civil rights had made her the freest Government in the world until we became freer than she. It was impossible to guard the citizen against the danger from military power if every man held not the right to demand the protection of the Constitution. While he had a grateful sense of what the country owed to Gen. GRANT, were he WASHINGTON himself, he (Mr. JOHNSON,) would not intrust him with the powers conferred by this bill disregarding all the securities of the rights of the people of the South. It—the clause quoted by the Senator—stood alone; the things alluded to by him could not be done, but the Constitution restrained Congress from passing such laws under positive prohibitions. The Senator from Indiana could not involve him in inconsistency in regard to the continued existence of States. He had always maintained they had never ceased to be such. The act of July, 1861, giving the power to declare the existence of insurrection, provided that the power of forcibly executing the laws there should cease on the reestablishment of the power of the Government. He was glad to know that he had the support of Chief Justice CHASE, who, when he opened his Court in South Carolina, decided in the case of a gentleman, creditor, sueing a South Carolina man who had paid the money over under the Confederate act of sequestration, that such act was void, being done under a Government that was illegal, and that the acts of secession never took the State out of the Union. There was ample and high contradiction of the claim that those States, by reason of secession, were reduced to the condition of Territories. And was the war now ended? The Supreme Court in the Milligan case so held, the Chief Justice though differing from the majority in the main question still held, in his dissenting opinion, that when the war terminated the laws were restored and the offenders should be tried by civil authorities. On the vocabulary of the Constitution there was no such word as "necessity," as claimed by those who would make one Constitution for the South and another for the North. It was idle to deny that a large number of the Republican Party was ever opposed to the measures of Congress either for legislating as they had or in failing to legislate otherwise. The most intelligent newspapers took the same view. Referring to the unsettled condition of the country, and the impending repudiation, he urged the bringing back the South and restoring to the revenues of commerce her means of wealth, and so would they belie the existing belief that Congress was legislating for a continuance of power and not for the best interests of the country, and answer the prayers for harmony of thousands of tongues that ascend every morning.

RELIEF FOR GOV. PATTON.

At the conclusion of Mr. JOHNSON's remarks, on motion of Mr. STEWART the bill for the relief of the disabilities of ROBERT M. PATTON was then taken up, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, having the floor on the pending bill, which was temporarily laid aside.

Mr. DAVIS opposed the bill, saying the application was dictated by a desire to get office, and proceeded to denounce him and others coming on the same errands as double traitors.

Mr. STEWART said, perhaps the Senator did not understand that Gov. PATTON had been pardoned by the President and appointed a provisional governor.

Mr. DAVIS asked if that made him any better.

Mr. STEWART thought not. The difference between him and others who had been pardoned was that he had repented of his crime and they had not. He appealed to the South generally to do likewise, and Congress would gladly receive them. The failure of the argument of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. JOHNSON) was in his failure to see the requirement of loyalty in the Constitution. Should one of these States be asked to establish a government hostile to the United States had not Congress a right to repudiate it?

Mr. BUCKALEW again argued against setting the precedent of individual preference as entailing a great deal of unnecessary trouble for the sake of individuals seeking office. He would support a general amnesty bill.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the bill did not empower him to hold office or do anything but vote.

After further debate by Messrs. STEWART, BUCKALEW and HENDRICKS, in the course of which Mr. HENDRICKS argued that the clause excluding from amnesty those who had taken oaths of office was unjust and wrong in principle, and that such oaths, so far as they regarded loyalty, allegiance, &c., were binding only during continuance in office.

The amendment of the Committee restricting the removal of disabilities to those entailed by the Reconstruction Act, was agreed to.

The bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Cattell, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Doolittle, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howe, Johnson, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Williams, Wilson—25.

NAYS—Buckalew, Davis, Drake, Fowler, Hendricks—5.

The Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Massachusetts, presented resolutions of a mass meeting held at Fitchburg, Mass., in favor of protection to naturalized citizens, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Speaker then proceeded, as the business in the morning hour on Monday, to the call of States for bills and joint resolutions.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Under the call bills were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:

By Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire—To make partial compensation for the expenses incurred in the prosecution of the war by providing for the taxation of national bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania—Relating to suffrage on national questions, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

It gives the right of voting on all Presidential elections, and on all national questions, to every citizen of the United States over 21 years of age, who shall have resided ten days in the district. This is not to affect municipal questions, but to apply to all State elections. All such elections are to be by ballot.

Mr. STEVENS subsequently withdrew the bill, as he wanted to get it in position where it could be called up at any time.

By Mr. FERRIS—Granting the right of way through the Government property at Plattsburgh, N. Y., to the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad Company, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TABER—The resolutions of the New-York Legislature for the removal of the obstructions at Hell-Gate, New-York Harbor, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. VAN WYCK—Granting land in aid of the Midland Pacific Railway Company, for a railroad in Nebraska, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MYERS—Directing that all agents of any department of the Government whose salary shall exceed $500 shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing that the terms of all such officers now appointed shall cease in thirty days after the passage of this act.

This bill was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

By Mr. O'NEILL—To extend the boundaries of the collection district of Philadelphia so as to include the whole of the consolidated City of Philadelphia, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MILLER—To prohibit the Assessors and Collectors of internal revenue, and their deputies, from being interested, directly or indirectly, in any forfeiture for violation of the Revenue laws; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio—To provide a temporary government in the Territory of Wyoming; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. CARY—To establish a uniform currency, and provide for the management and liquidation of the railroad debt; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

It provides for the issue of Treasury Certificates as a legal tender for all purposes, and for the calling in and canceling of National Bank currency and of United States Legal-Tenders; also, for the issue of bonds averaging three per cent. interest; all outstanding bonds, except when payable in gold, to be paid when due or redeemable in Treasury Certificates of three per cent. convertible bonds, at the pleasure of the holder, the Treasury Certificates to be convertible into bonds, and *vice versa*.

By Mr. COOK—To amend the National Currency act; which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

It provides that whenever National Bank bills shall be received by the United States in payment of taxes, &c., they shall not be reissued, but United States notes, not bearing interest, shall be issued in their stead; that whenever a sufficient amount of the notes of any National Bank shall be received to pay any of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer for the circulation of the bank, if the bond shall be then redeemable, or if the banks shall agree thereto, the bond and notes shall be canceled. If not, the notes are to be held until the bond becomes due, and then the notes and bond shall be canceled, and no other circulating notes shall be issued in lieu thereof: and that when any bank shall be wound up, under the provisions of the bill, no new National Bank shall be established, but the amount of its circulating notes shall be deducted from the total amount of National Bank circulation, and a corresponding amount of greenbacks shall be issued.

By Mr. RANDALL—Making all purchases and sales on commission of United States loans and bonds open to public competition. Which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARNES—To complete the steam frigate *Java*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COBURN—Providing for bounties to the widows and children of certain soldiers who were killed, or who died in the service. Which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, to prevent compromises of offences against the Revenue law, making such compromises felonies. Which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill providing that in case a Senator of the United States become Vice-President of the United States by reason of being President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and in case his senatorial term of office expires before the Presidential term expires, he shall continue in office until the end of the Presidential term, the office of Senator alone becoming vacant. This was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL—To secure the carrying of a daily and midnight mail from New-York to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington and intermediate places. Which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

By Mr. HARDING—Instructing the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch to a suitable port in Norway or Sweden one or more national ships for the transportation of such stores as may be furnished for the relief of the famishing people of those countries. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SPAULDING—A bill making appropriations for the service of the Columbia Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, and establishing additional regulations for the government of the institution. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also a bill giving to all clerks and other employes in the Executive Departments at Washington, who now receive more than $1,000, and less than $2,000 per year, an increase of twenty per cent. for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The law, as it now stands, gives the twenty per cent. to all employes receiving less than $1,000.

By Mr. UPSON—A bill making appropriations for the Harbor of New-Buffalo, Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. TROWBRIDGE—A bill providing for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation in Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also, for the supply of current public documents to the libraries of the Agricultural College. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—A bill supplementary to the act allowing the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. DONNELLY—A bill granting 200,000 acres of public lands to Minnesota to aid in improving the navigation of the Mississippi River, between the Falls of St. Anthony and the mouth of the Minnesota River, by the construction of a lock and a dam at Meeker's Island. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—Relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. ASHLEY of Nevada—Resolutions of the Nevada Legislature concerning export charges levied on lumber and wood by Alpine County, California. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. TAFFE of Nebraska—Amendatory of the Preëmption laws. To the same Committee.

Also to extend the provisions of the swamp land acts to the State of Nebraska. The same reference.

By Mr. CHILCOTT, of Colorado—For the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of Indian depredations. To the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CAVANAUGH, of Montana—Memorials of the Legislature of Montana Territory on the following subjects:

Relative to a proposed treaty with the Blackfeet Indians.

Asking appropriations to remove obstructions in the Missouri River above the American Falls and between the mouth of Milk River and Fort Benton.

For an enabling act for a State Government.

For the establishment of a branch mint.

They were all appropriately referred.

By Mr. SMITH—Explanatory of the act declaring the title to land warrants. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. ELIOT—Allowing merchandise to be withdrawn from warehouse at Indianola and be transported in bond to San Antonio, Texas. To the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MOORHEAD—To declare the meaning of the act relating to the Pacific Railroad. To Pacific Railroad Committee.

It requires the companies to use American Iron, not only in building the road, but in subsequent repairs, &c.

By Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—For the better organization of the United States District Court in Louisiana, by reviving the Western District. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. HOOPER—In regard to the compensation of certain Collectors of Customs. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ELA—To establish certain offices at the Navy-yard. To Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CLEVER, of New-Mexico—To establish a branch mint at Santa Fe, New-Mexico. To Committee on Coinage.

By Mr. LOGAN—Requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a commission to establish marine hospital at Cairo, Ill. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. INGERSOLL—To revise section two of the act of April 5, 1866, constituting Hannibal, Mo., and Peoria, Ill., ports of delivery. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WINDOM—For the relief of the Winona and St. Paul Railroad Company. To Committee on Commerce.

RESOLUTIONS.

The call of States for bills being completed, the remainder of the morning hour was spent in calling the States for resolutions.

Mr. MALLORY offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury,

First—To employ all the legal-tender notes that may come into his possession in excess of the amount necessary to pay the current expenses of the Government in purchasing at their market value such interest-bearing securities of the United States as he may be able to obtain.

Second—To employ all the gold in the Treasury in excess of thirty million of dollars in the same way.

Third—To authorize a loan equal to the whole amount of the present interest-bearing debt of the United States, and to issue bonds running fifty years, at four per cent. interest, principal and interest payable in gold, the loan to be offered only as the gold may be required to pay the current expenses of the Government or to purchase the present interest-bearing bonds.

Fourth—To require the National Banks to replace the bonds now on deposit in the Treasury with such four per cent. bonds. Adopted.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, offered a preamble and resolution reciting that the act of Jan. 24, 1867, provides that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in any of the Territories on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and that it is reported that the Legislature of Montana has passed a bill which had been approved by the Governor of Montana Territory, restraining the franchise to white male citizens; and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts, and to report such a measure as may be necessary to secure obedience on the part of the Legislature and Governor of Montana to the laws of Congress.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that the Committee be instructed to report a bill repealing the act organizing the Territory.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, suggested that the subject should be committed to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. CLARKE so modified the resolution.

Mr. CAVANOUGH, of Montana Territory, tried to make a remark, but was cut off by the previous question. He then moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived by 36 yeas, 123 nays.

The resolution was then adopted by yeas 126, nays 37.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The morning hour having expired the Speaker presented Executive communications, &c., as follows:

From the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Chief Engineer relative to the condition, &c., of the harbors of Oswego and Salmon River, Lake Ontario.

From Secretary of the Interior, transmitting communication from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking an immediate appropriation to carry out certain Indian treaties.

Also, from the same, relative to the starving condition of the Paw-Paw Indians.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the contract made in 1866 for the removal of obstructions in the Savannah River.

From the Postmaster General, transmitting amended estimates for his Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. All appropriately referred.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker also presented preamble and resolution of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia in reference to the reorganization of the State Government, the removal of the disabilities and the modification of the test oath. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, a petition of the members of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, asking for the removal of Gen. HANCOCK, and of the State and parish officials. Same reference.

Also, a resolution of the Mississippi Constitutional Convention relative to the Freedmen's Bureau. Referred to Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

Also, resolutions of a public meeting at Fitchburgh, Mass., on the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. SITGREAVES presented resolutions on the same subject. Same reference.

Mr. JONES presented a memorial from the citizens of Harrison County, Ky., on the same subject. Same reference.

A NATIONAL ARMORY.

Mr. WOODWARD asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to consider the expedience of locating and establishing within some one of the Anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania a national armory for the construction, manufacture and supply of ordnance, materials, and equipments for the army and navy.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, objected.

SURF RELIEVER.

Mr. KELLY offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House whether he had caused any investigation to be made of the practical value of BINGHAM'S Surf Reliever. Adopted.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Appropriations to prevent the payment of certain claims arising out of the rebellion. After half a dozen votes by yeas and nays on as many different motions, the bill was passed without amendment—yeas 86, nays 63.

It enacts that hereafter no money shall be paid out of the Treasury on any claim in the following class of cases arising during the rebellion, until further action of Congress:

First—On account of seizure or impressment of or for damages, or demurrage, or detention of any appliances of transportation, whether by land or water, in insurrectionary States.

Second—For transportation service, tolls, ferriage, &c., beyond the tariff of rates fixed by the Quartermaster-General during the war.

Third—For the use and occupation of land in the insurrectionary States used for fortifications and other military defensive purposes during the war.

COURT-MARTIAL TRIAL.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the trial by court-martial of Assistant Engineer GEO. F. SAWYER. Adopted.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a Conference Committee was appointed on the Deficiency bill.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted, it being understood that it will be reported back for action this week. It differs from the bill as published in the following particulars:

In the first section, in place of empowering the President to use the influence and authority of the Government to secure the recognition of the rights of naturalized citizens, it empowers him to use all the resources of the Government in just efforts to do so. It also excepts, in the same section, all who shall establish a continuous residence beyond the limits of the United States for a time exceeding five years. The third section exempts from the provisions of the act any naturalized citizen who shall fail to make annual return of his property in the United States for taxation to the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which he last resided.

ADDITIONAL LEGAL-TENDERS.

Mr. INGERSOLL, on leave, introduced a bill authorizing an additional issue of legal-tender notes to the amount of $45,000,000, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON BONDS.

Mr. BOUTWELL asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing by law as follows:

For notice, by the Secretary of the Treasury, when the United States coin in the Treasury exceeds twenty millions that he will anticipate payment of the interest first falling due on bonds—such payment to be subject to a rebate of interest at the rate specified in the bonds. For a new loan of $800,000,000 at six per cent., the principal and interest payable in coin; the loan to be confined to citizens of the United States and not to be transferrable or payable to any others, and the bonds to be liable to State and local taxation; the bonds to be payable fifty millions on the 1st of January, and fifty millions on each succeeding first of January. For a new loan, $4,000,000,000 of four and a half per cent., principal and interest payable in coin, and which may be made payable either at Frankfort or London; the bonds to be payable, fifty millions on the first of January, 1900, and to be untaxable, either by the United States, or any State, or municipality: that the shareholders of Five-twenty bonds may exchange their bonds for the bonds of either of these classes, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be prohibited from making sales of gold.

Several members objected, and the resolution was not received.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Mr. VAN WYCK offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to furnish information as to the cost of the arrest and trial of JOHN H. SURRATT, whether the proceedings of the trial have been published in book form, by what authority and at what expense, which was adopted.

STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

Mr. SELYE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the strength of the navy before the 1st of January, 1861, &c. Adopted.

WAR DEPARTMENT VESSELS.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to vessels built or purchased for the War Department, &c. Adopted.

OBSTRUCTING RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. SPALDING asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire whether combinations have been made or attempted to be made to obstruct the due execution of the laws, with power to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses under oath, and to report at any time.

Objections were made on the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. SPALDING moved to suspend the rules.

After some filibustering motions, the rules were suspended, and the resolution offered and adopted, and, at 4:10 o'clock, the House adjourned.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Condition and Prospects of the People of the Southern States.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 23, 1868.

During my stay here I have met and conversed with a number of men from every portion of this State, and I have also met several from Alabama, Florida and South Carolina, representing all classes of society and every calling, and they all concur in the gloomiest and most lamentable accounts of the condition of the people in their respective neighborhoods. I thought the distress of the country at this time last year was as severe as could be imagined; that adverse fate had seemed to have done her worst, and that if the agriculturists could succeed in making a crop this year, the material condition of the people would be comparatively prosperous, whether the political troubles still existed or not. The cereal crop had almost entirely failed. The yield of cotton was in many places in Georgia less than a fourth of an average crop. There was no money, and but little credit, and all the provisions, both bread and meat, were to be purchased at exorbitant rates outside of the State. By the sale and mortgage of all their available property, the planters and farmers managed to raise enough money to purchase fertilizers and lay in the provisions which they actually needed for their families and their laborers. Lured by the then existing high prices of cotton, from 27 to 30 cents a pound, with the tax paid, they prepared to produce the largest possible amount of cotton and "corn enough to do them," relying on receiving at least 20 cents a pound for their crop after paying the tax and the cost of sending it to market. They employed hands at rates of wages varying according to locality from $14 to $20 per month, besides food and quarters; or if they adopted the plan of compensating their laborers by a share of the crop, they engaged to give them one-third, and advance to them during the year such articles of food and clothing as they might need. In some instances where laborers were scarce, a third with rations was promised and paid. Fertilizers at from $60 to $110 per ton besides freight, were bought and applied in large quantities. Everything was pledged in the shape of property, even household furniture, to raise the means to produce "a large crop of cotton," and if that could be done, every one expected to be able to pay his debts and have a surplus large enough to lay the foundation of assured prosperity in the future. All classes—the financial, commercial and industrial, as well as the agricultural, shared this hope, and embarked all they had and all they could borrow in the venture. The seasons were as propitious in the greater part of Georgia as a bountiful Providence could send. After the crop began to blossom and fruit the prospect of success was almost a certainty. The high price of cotton continued. And though the laborers worked indifferently, and much was lost which with diligence might have been made, everybody said he was going to make "the biggest crop he ever made in his life." No one dreamed of the market falling below 20 cents net, which price would enable the planters to pay expenses of all kinds, and yield a profit of from five to six cents a pound.

Instead of this the planters have received on an average not more than from 10 to 10½ cents net. In the richest districts the heavy rains in September, the fly and the boll-worm committed great ravages in the cotton fields, cutting off from a third to a half of the crop. The result is that the hands and the commission merchants have taken everything; many of the latter have not been paid half what is due to them, and the planters and farmers have not one dime to meet the expenses of the current year. The negroes have made nothing, because their crops have been inadequate to repay the advances made to them. Where they have received wages they have spent all that they had, and now both employers and laborers find themselves as poor as they were last year, so far as regards money or available property, and worse than they were last year, because then they had some little credit and were stimulated to exertion by hope, and now they have neither credit nor hope, nothing but a load of debt which they see no means of paying, and distrust and despondency pervading all classes.

In numberless cases, the proprietors are compelled to abandon their lands, either wholly or in part, because they cannot cultivate them. As a general thing, not more than half of the laborers employed on any plantation last year will be employed this year, and even that number will not receive more than half the wages for which they contracted in 1867. To carry on their operations on this contracted scale they have been obliged to sell a portion of their stock and mules, and in some instances of their corn. They cannot hope for any aid from the commission merchants, because these have lost so heavily that they have not the means and cannot borrow a dollar. To make a bare subsistence is the highest expectation of the most sanguine, while thousands are unable to see their way to do even this. Very many who used to be affluent have been unable to pay their taxes, and were threatened with executions and the sale of what little is left, until the Executive order was issued suspending the collection of taxes until the month of May. Very small quantities of cotton will be planted; corn and grain of all sorts will be the principal crops. No fertilizers will be bought. No new or improved implements can be purchased. To "scratch along through another year and make bread" is what thousands avow to be the sole object of their energies. If half what I hear is true, Want—absolute and unrelievable—will cross many a threshold and sit at many a hearth before the half of 1868 has passed away.

A sad illustration of the general condition of the people came within my personal knowledge a short time since. An old gentleman who, before the war, was worth from $75,000 to $100,000, lived upon his plantation, where he had resided for upward of sixty years. He was industrious, frugal and intelligent. At the close of the war he owed about $10,000, or, rather, he had made himself liable for that amount as security for friends and neighbors who were as solvent as himself. By the loss of his negroes, the extinction of Confederate money, the repudiation of the State debt, the depreciation of all real property, and the failure of crops, he found himself bereft of everything but his lands, and these insufficient to pay the debt he owed for others. He was sued, judgment obtained, and execution issued, and on the seventh of this month his plantation of over six hundred acres, well timbered, and within a quarter of a mile of a railroad, was sold by the Sheriff, and bought by a judgment creditor for less than $1 an acre, and for less than one-third of the amount due to the first judgment creditor. Now this poor man of eighty years of age, is a homeless beggar, dependent on the charity of a son, who is poor himself, for food and shelter. This is but one among many instances of a similar character.

I have taken pains to inquire into the truth of the representations made to me concerning the distress and ruin of the planters. I am sorry to say that the more I investigate the more gloomy and painful are the accounts I hear. From every locality and from every interest the story is the same. The University which last year had upward of 200 students, opened a few days ago with less than a hundred. At the schools and seminaries the same state of things exists. Parents have no money to educate their children. They have not enough to buy food and clothing. In the cities and towns trade is almost stagnant. Failures are of daily occurrence. Improvements and enterprises of all kinds have been stopped. In this city many fine blocks of buildings, which were in progress and near completion, have been left unfinished, and the laborers dismissed. The owners are unable to finish them, and though they have expended hundreds of thousands of dollars thus far upon them, they could not sell them to-day for a tenth of what they cost. On every side bankruptcy and insolvency are to be found. No interest has escaped.

Be assured that the foregoing is a faithful picture of what exists now in Georgia. I have seen with my own eyes and heard with my own ears, and I know that neither have deceived me. The apprehension of trouble among the negroes when they begin to feel the pinch of want, is growing rapidly. As yet, I have not heard of any lawlessness, except the stealing of stock, and the depredation of corn and other articles of food. There have not been any acts of violence or menace. But when they find that they have nothing to eat, and cannot get employment, it is not unreasonable to suppose that disturbance will arise, unless measures, not within the reach of the people here, are taken promptly to avert it.

More important than the proceedings of the Convention, or than anything political, are the facts I have related above. I give them not to create sympathy, or to found an appeal for help, but that the truth may be known.

The Convention to-day did nothing but discuss the section of the Bill of Rights defining treason against the State of Georgia. A great many speeches were made to demonstrate wherein treason consists; and a still greater number to show wherein that crime does not consist. A strong desire is manifested to declare in the Bill of Rights that "an attempt to pass an ordinance of secession" shall be treason; and, although one or two of the New-England delegates oppose this as too vague and dangerous to public liberty, I think that if the section ever passes it will pass in this shape.

The payment of the Convention, so confidently expected yesterday or to-day, is, I understand, postponed until to-morrow.

The Bradley investigation commences to-night, when, I am informed, the author of the disclosures in the *Intelligencer* will appear before the Committee and produce documents which will prove conclusively that Bradley was an inmate of Sing Sing for two years.

The Committee to examine the charges against the representatives of the New-York *Herald* and the Atlanta *Intelligencer* met last night. It is probable that the Committee will report against the expulsion of those gentlemen, and will declare the liberty of the Press inviolable.

STONE MOUNTAIN.

LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

Stormy Discussion in the French Chambers—Debate upon the Freedom of the Press—Speeches of MM. Picard, Rouher, Thiers and Others—Incidents of the Sitting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 10, 1868.

In the Corps Legislatif, Jan. 9, the sitting opened at 2:15 o'clock.

Mr. Martel, one of the Secretaries, having read the *procès verbal* of the 7th of January, the discussion commenced.

SPEECH OF M. PICARD.

M. Ernest Picard said—"Gentlemen, I desire to submit to the Chamber in connection with the *procès verbal* an observation the importance of which I have no occasion to dissimulate and the opportuneness of which you will all understand. In the *compte rendu* of the last sitting, the provisions of the *projet de loi* on the reorganization of the army read by the honorable reporter, provoked from every quarter inquiries by letter—inquiries which continue to be addressed to us on this side in large numbers. It is plain, and no one will seek to contest the fact, that the country watches with anxiety the discussions in which we are engaged. Now, by means which have already been made a subject of comment here, in reference to the interests of the Press, and which I do not desire to carry further, but the inexpediency of which is striking in view of the present discussion, the Government has thought proper to prevent the criticism of our proceedings, and, as an inevitable consequence, the discussion of the questions which arise in the debate now in progress, so that we are deprived, so to speak, of the cooperation of the country, and of public opinion at the same time as of that of the Press on these questions. Well, I must say, I find this exceedingly to be regretted, and now that we are in presence of a question which interests every one, and which touches in the highest degree the dignity of the *Corps Legislatif*, a body which, it cannot be denied, has to render a public account of its acts, its votes and its opinions. I desire that from this point of view we should receive, on the part of the Government, satisfactory explanations, and that it shall tell us why, precisely at the time of the discussion of a law as important as that on the army, there should be instituted a prosecution, which, contrary to its purpose, perhaps, has intimidated the Press, and prevented it from taking part in the assistance to our labors, which I think so desirable. The Government will permit me to remind it that these observations were before made to it in the sitting of the 9th of February, 1863. We were compelled on the occasion of the rendering of the *procès verbal* to deliver them from this tribune. Hon. M. de Morny was then President, and Hon. M. Baroche was seated on the Government benches. We were obliged to say that it was precisely at the moment when we were discussing that great question of Mexico that the Government thought proper to resort, in the case of the Press, to a measure followed by intimidation, like that which results at present from the prosecutions which have been commenced before the tribunals. These prosecutions I shall avoid, alluding more specifically to, in order to prevent my being stopped by the rules of the Chamber as was done in the last sitting, but in the name of our dignity as Deputies, in the name of the interests of the country, I demand of the Government that it shall put a stop to this species of confiscation of the right of discussion, which, contrary to its wishes I hope, results from the measures which it has adopted. These are what provoke the letters which I and my colleagues receive from all sides, and it seems to me that, considering the importance of the law and the interests involved here, we should, in presence of this, debate on the military reorganization of France without any exception of parties, insist that the light thrown on the bill shall be full and entire, that we shall receive assistance from wherever offered, and that the discussion shall be free and without obstacle. [Approbation on the Left.]

SPEECH OF M. ROUHER.

M. Rouher, Minister of State, followed. He said: Gentlemen, I willingly concur in the concluding observations of the honorable M. Picard. The Government, as well as, if not more than the honorable Deputy, desires that there shall be the most perfect understanding on the object of the discussion which is just now occupying the attention of this assembly, for it suffers profoundly from the manner in which its intentions, its propositions, and even your votes are misrepresented to the country. [Applause.] The honorable M. Picard tells of letters which he has received. We also might speak of letters which have been written with a premeditated object, and by means of which public opinion has been strangely troubled. What is in question? The honorable M. Picard pretends that by a recent measure the Government has confiscated the right of discussion on the law now pending. I am truly astonished at such language! What are the facts? Every year, at the commencement of our sittings, in a manner slow at first, then more marked, and soon entirely significant, the Press arrives at a complete forgetfulness of the prescriptions of article 42 of the constitution. Every year warnings are inserted in the *Moniteur*, calling upon the journals not to violate a constitutional regulation, and which the Government thinks it its duty to cause to be respected in the most absolute manner. This year we took the same precaution; a note was published in the *Moniteur* to remind the newspapers of the rigorous observance of the provisions of article 42. The newspapers replied that they no more understood the note of the *Moniteur* than they understood the distinction laid down by the constitution. They persevered; the matter was brought before the tribunals and proceedings were commenced. The newspapers say that these proceedings have for object to prevent the discussion of what takes place at your sittings. Now I protest in the most positive manner against an accusation of such a tendency. [Sensation.] The distinction was made in the clearest terms for those who have studied this question. The right of discussion belongs to the newspapers; we do not mean in any way to contest it. They can discuss the opinions of the Government; they can discuss those expressed in this Chamber, and criticise the votes of the Senate, as well as those of the Legislative Body. That which is forbidden to them, is the making of a *compte-rendu* (report) similar in form to the official *compte-rendu* prescribed by article 42 of the Constitution. In that is the contravention, and it has been officially notified to them. The tribunals having now the matter before them. Will it be pretended that we should set aside the constitutional dispositions of the country and the legislation that governs it? If you do not admit that the magistracy had the right to enforce respect by the aid of the powers that belong to it, the provisions of our laws and of the constitution and that by contingent considerations, in truth the *rôle* of justice in France would be a very precarious one. No, we have not sought the pretext or the occasion of such or such a project of law; we were in presence of a repeated violation of the text of a positive enactment. The magistracy has sought to enforce the observance of it without haste and without violence. The Press has been appealed to; it has been told that it was vexatious that it could not continue its work. For my part, I do not hesitate to tell it that as long as it will continue to exercise the right of discussion in the terms of the law, the Government will applaud its loyal and sincere efforts, but if it enter into a violation of legal prescriptions it belongs to no one to contest or to misrepresent the right and duty of justice. At this very moment the *rôle* of justice, the *rôle* of the magistracy, has commenced this *rôle* must be exercised with independence and impartiality, and its solution should be waited for with respectful deference. Now, gentlemen, let us resume the discussion of the law and no longer occupy ourselves with incidents of this character, by the aid of which it is incessantly retarded; let us accomplish our duty, or in other words, let us finish it. [Approbation on the Right.]

M. Ernest Picard—I wish to be heard.

M. Thiers—I also wish to speak.

President Schneider—On the same question?

M. Thiers—Yes, on the same question.

President Schneider—M. Thiers, you can proceed.

SPEECH OF M. THIERS.

M. Thiers said: Let me at once tell the Chamber that I want from the Minister of State some further explanation in regard to the incident which has just taken place. [Interruption on several benches.] If the Chamber is of opinion that the discussion upon it should be closed, I will descend from the tribune. [Numerous voices, "No, no! speak!"] What leads me to believe that the incident requires explanation is the fact that the Minister of State was so eager to give it. [M. Rouher shook his head negatively.] If the word "eager" displeases the honorable member, I will withdraw it.

The Minister of State—I ask pardon of the honorable M. Thiers; it was the duty of the Government to reply the moment permission to speak was given to the honorable Mr. Picard. I did not provoke the incident; I submitted to it.

M. Thiers—As the Government has thought it its duty to reply, it is natural that we who have heard the answer should desire to understand it. Well, I declare that for my part I do not comprehend a word of it. [Sensation.] It is not the fault of the honorable Minister, who always manages to be so clear. I believe that it is the fault of the situation. That which impels me, who takes so little part in incidents of this kind in the Chamber, to interfere now, is the fact that we are in presence of a constitutional question of immense importance. You tell us, "Discussion is free;" we do not prevent the Press criticising our debates, but it must not publish a false *compte-rendu*. Let me ask what is meant by a *compte-rendu*? The constitution, and the usages which explain and complete it, have established the fact that there are two *comptes-rendus*—the complete report, which is that of the *Moniteur*, and an abridged report, which is made under the direction of the Presidents of the Chambers. Well, when the newspapers have given one or other of these two *comptes-rendus*—either that of the *Moniteur*, which is complete, or the abridged one, which is made under the supervision of the Presidents of the Chambers—what more do you want the newspapers to do? When they have placed the facts themselves before the country, how can you desire to interdict the discussion of these facts? How do you propose to distinguish between appreciations of them more or less developed, more or less critical? All you can demand of them is to place before their readers either the *compte-rendu in extenso*, or the abridged report which has an official character, and that done their right of criticism commences, and nothing can limit it. [Applause on the Left.] When they have exercised this unquestionable right do you mean, for example, to say to them, "You have discussed at too great length, or you have unfairly criticised the speech of such and such an orator?" How can you fix a limit of this kind in the law? How can you even offer a presentable model of such an article at this tribune? What! to discuss more or less, to criticise more or less favorably, such or such a speech—to praise more or less such or such an orator—how can you trace such limits? There is but one manner of doing it. The discussion of what transpires here is or is not permitted. If the *comptes-rendus* are inserted conformably to the law, the discussion of them must be complete. [Approbation from various parts of the Chamber.] Such is the fact. For my part, I am bound to say that my opinion in regard to it is absolute. I am neither the flatterer nor the flattered of the Press; but I hold to essential institutions; I hold to the liberty of the country. [Applause.] Well, then, I ask if there is really a power in it whose acts we do not, we ought not to discuss? What! we can discuss the acts of the Sovereign and of his Ministers, but the acts of the Legislative Body must not be criticised! This, permit me to say, would be a monstrosity and an absurdity. [Sensation.] There is not much to say on this question; but the little there is to say is decision. That which is to be said is this, that in a free country, a country which has the pretension to be free, or which is daily promised to be rendered such, all the powers must be discussed, and inviolability cannot be claimed for any of them. And we who do not admit the inviolability of the Executive, either in the person of the Head of the State or in that of his Ministers, are we to admit the inviolability of the Legislative Body? The thing is impossible. And when I say that we do not admit the inviolability of any power, it is always understood that we suppose it will be respected. The more it is discussed, the more it is criticised, the more respect ought to be shown it. That is the true way of rendering criticism effective. [Sensation.] In short, we who admit the complete discussion of all powers, cannot possibly admit that the Legislative Body alone shall not be criticised. It must be criticised like all the other powers in the State, without exception; it must be criticised because it acts, because it votes, and because its acts and its votes must be subjected to the broad light of public opinion as well as the acts of the Government itself. [Approbation on the Left.] There is no inviolable power, I repeat; there can be none; all powers are liable to discussion. Now, if I had an advice to give the Legislative Body—I have not that right—but if I could only make it share my impression, I could say to it that it would be consistent with its dignity when it desires, when it demands freedom for itself to demand it for every one. And it would be strange, it would be unworthy when it claims the fullest liberty in regard to power to desire that this liberty should exist to the fullest extent in its regard. [Approbation on the Left.] When it asks that it shall be allowed to discuss the acts of the Soverign and his Ministers, it ought first to present itself with uncovered breast before public opinion, before those who well or badly represent it, before the newspapers especially, who are entrusted with the duty of speaking for it and who speak for it more or less sincerely, more or less truly, it should say to them "Criticise me—criticise me without limits." As for me, who sometimes come here with opinions which may (and I am glad of it) suit the majority, but may not suit others out of this assembly, I say to them, "Criticise me; render me ridiculous—odious, even, if you can—I shall not be in the least disturbed by it; for above all things I pretend to be consistent. I, who demand that Government and its Ministers shall belong to the domain of public discussion, ask that I also shall belong to it." [Applause on the Left.] I ask no privilege. I would feel that I was lowered if I demanded it; but in a matter so grave, I say it is necessary that we should clearly explain ourselves. I do not say that we should prejudge here what comes before the tribunals, but we must come to an understanding on the principles which the Government pretends to lay down. Do you ask of the newspapers anything more than an exact reproduction of your debates? Let there be no difficulty raised on the point, for, in regard to this word "exact," there can be no contestation. They must reproduce either the *compte-rendu in extenso*, or the analytic report—one or the other; but, that done, if you ask of them more, you transcend your right. If you pretend to measure the extent of their approval, you arrogate to yourself a power which does not belong to you; in regard to us, our dignity, our duty and our interest is to deliver our persons and our opinions to full discussion. [Bravos and shouts of approbation on the Left.]

SECOND SPEECH OF M. ROUHER.

The Minister of State spoke next. He said: Gentlemen, I do not ascend the tribune to combat the arguments of Hon. M. Thiers. I in no way admit that the public powers are protected from discussion in France. I am completely of his opinion. The Legislative Body and the Senate are bound to accept in a free country the discussion of their acts.

M. Glais Bizoin—Good.

The Minister of State—There is no debate possible on this point, and the observations of Hon. M. Thiers prove how delicate it is to carry to this tribune a question of pure interpretation, and which belongs essentially to the judicial domain. [Eager interruptions on the left of the orator.] This question, what is it? [Fresh interruptions.]

M. Ernest Picard—What do you mean by the judicial domain?

President Schneider—Monsieur Picard, you have put a question. The Minister answers you; it is your duty to listen to his reply.

The Minister of State—What is this question? Is it that which has just been laid down by Hon. M. Thiers? No! I have the honor to affirm that in the mind of the Government, as in that of the law, the question put by Hon. M. Thiers is not that which the tribunals are called upon to decide. There are journals which have made reports of your sittings without publishing either the *compte-rendu* of the *Moniteur* or the analytical report. [Interruptions on the Left.]

M. Adolphe Gueroult—Not one. [Applause.]

The President—I am astonished that on this side of the Chamber, when a question of this kind is introduced in connection with the *procès verbal*, and when there is consequently so large an application of the rights of members, it should not be considered a duty to listen to the Minister without interruption.

M. Eugene Pelleton—We give him perfect attention.

President Schneider—I beg your pardon; you are actuated by passion instead of listening with calmness.

The Minister of State—I can wait until the Left, by its silence, will permit me to proceed. [Cries of "Speak," "Speak."] The observations which I have to offer are so clear that I am in no way intimidated by their clamor. I take a very simple view of the situation, and I do not think that to judge of it it is at all necessary to exaggerate it. I have said that the newspapers, in publishing either the stenographic report of the *Moniteur* or the analytic report, have made reports of their own.

M. Gueroult—I ask to be heard.

Numerous Voices—Allow him to continue.

The Minister of State—"Not criticisms of sittings, not criticisms of votes, not criticisms of speeches delivered, but analytical reports after their own fashion, and such as that the readers who did not wish to expose themselves to the trouble to read twice the same things enabled them to dispense with reading the authorized analytical *compte-rendu*. Thus, when the constituent power, when the legislator desired, by dispositions, solemn and precise, that the mirror of your debates should be vigorously and as entirely presented to the country, there was interposed between this official work and the eyes of readers a report which analyzed the facts according to the passions or the preferences of each; a report making of self-permitted criticism or exaggerated apotheothis—it matters not which—what professed to be a correct *compte-rendu* of your debates when the constitution and the laws of 1852 established the fact that there were but two kinds of *comptes-rendus*, the stenographic and the analytic ones. Such was the state of things; I ought to add, for it is not all within my province to prejudge the opinion of the judicial authorities, that if the latter find that the articles incriminated are simple appreciations, and not reports, there will be no contravention. If, on the contrary, justice finds in them a private *compte-rendu*, substituting itself for the official one which the legislator has created, and which he has placed under the authority of the two Chambers, the contravention is incurred. I know not if I express myself clearly. [Yes, yes.] I would like to find expressions which render exactly my ideas. ["Continue." "Continue."] The right of discussion the Government fully recognizes. It not merely recognizes it now, it not merely recognized it yesterday, but it recognized it in a permanent manner from the moment when the question was decided by the constitution. And when I say that it recognized it, let me add that the recognition was not a tacit one. The debate which is at present taking place before you was raised in the plenitude of the competence of the Senate. An amendment was proposed in 1861 to determine whether, yes or no, the interdiction of a parasitical *compte-rendu* was exclusive of the right of discussion. This amendment was drawn up by the honorable M. Bonjeau, a distinguished jurisconsult who perfectly understood the bearings of the question. The report of the honorable President of the Senate thus replied to him: Your amendment is useless, the right of discussion is not contested; what we contest, what we repudiate, what the constitution condemns, is the arbitrary *compte-rendu*, whose object is not to discuss, but to render useless the official report, and thus to substitute a partial or capricious opinion for the real opinion which might be manifested in the body of the Senate or the Corps Legislatif. [Marks of assent.] Those are the limits within which the question is placed. If I have accepted this discussion without occupying myself with the precise dispositions of the law itself, which are outside the discussion, it was because I had but one object—that of giving full explanations as to the ideas and intentions of the Government. The incident has been exaggerated; it has in no degree the bearing that certain minds fancy they perceive in it. It involves merely the rigorous observance of constitutional prescriptions, but the Government declares that it has never had the idea or the wish to paralyze the full, free and entire discussion of all the laws of the country, either in this assembly or out of it. No, it is only by light, and not by judicial prosecutions, that we even arrive at our object, and it misrepresents entirely our intentions to give them any other interpretation. I sum up the facts in a word—false reports forbidden, discussion free and entire. That is the whole question. [Numerous marks of approbation.]

STORMY DISCUSSION.

M. Adolphe Gueroult presented himself at the tribune.

A number of voices—"No, no." [Agitation.]

President Schneider—The order of the day is demanded.

Cries from a great number of benches—"Yes, yes; the order of the day."

President Schneider—I shall now consult the Chamber on the order of the day.

The order of the day was put and adopted.

President Schneider—The Chamber now passes to the order of the day.

M. Eugene Pelletan—Already! The close of the discussion was not asked for. Privilege to speak was asked and not the *clôture*.

President Schneider—M. Pelletan, you did not ask it.

M. Eugene Pelletan—The closing of the debate was not demanded Monsieur le President.

President—I beg your pardon. The order of the day was demanded and I was obliged to put it to the vote.

M. E. Pelletan—The *Procès Verbal* was not adopted.

President—M. Pelletan, once more I must remind you that you are out of order. The *procès verbal* was not adopted, but the incident was closed by the demand of and vote of the order of the day. [Cries of yes! yes!]

M. Ernest Picard—But as information is asked for?

President Schneider—The Chamber is the sole judge, and your observation appears to me without foundation. It seems to attack the motives of your colleagues. Do not abuse this means, it may be one day turned against yourself. [Sensation.]

M. Thiers—I demand to be heard.

President Schneider—M. Thiers is at liberty to speak on the *procès verbal* but not on the incident. [Exclamations from the Left]

Numerous voices—"Yes! yes!"

President Schneider—I ask of M. Thiers on what subject he wishes to explain himself in connection with the *procès verbal*.

M. Thiers (from the tribune)—I have just loyally told the Chamber that if I speak, or rather, if the privilege of speaking is accorded to me, it is not in relation to a fresh incident, but to that which has just been terminated by ——. [Interruption and confusion.]

Numerous voices—"It is closed; we have voted."

Several members to M. Thiers—"Speak! speak!"

President Schneider—The incident being closed by the vote of the Chamber, there is no ground for continuing it, and I now put to the vote the *procès verbal*.

The same members—No! no! Speak M. Thiers.

President Schneider—I cannot, after a vote of the Chamber, give M. Thiers liberty to speak again on the same question. [Cries of "Good, good! put the *procès verbal* to the vote.

M. Thiers—If the Chamber will permit—[interruptions from a great number of benches.]

M. Thiers descended from the tribune.

M. Paul Bethmont—I demand to be heard.

President—You can proceed but on the *procès verbal*.

M. Eugene Pelletan—They always seek to curtail the debates, to stifle discussion.

President Schneider—M. Eugene Pelletan, I ask of you, whatever may be your personal opinion, not to substitute your understanding of things for that of the whole Chamber. M. Bethmont is at liberty to proceed.

M. Paul Bethmont—It is for a demand of interpellation. (Cries of "Ah! ah!")

President Schneider—Then you can speak as soon as the *procès verbal* is adopted. There are no further observations in the *procès verbal*?

The *procès verbal* was then put to the vote and adopted.

M. Paul Bethmont, from his seat—Gentlemen in the instrest of the dignity of the Corps Legislatif, [interruptions and reclamations from different parts of the Chamber,] in the interest of its liberty and the effectiveness of its deliberations we demand to be allowed to interpellate the Government on the fresh obstacles that are being offered to the *compte rendu* of the newspapers and to the criticisms that complete it just at the time when the military law is being discussed. [Cries of "Good, good," on the Left.]

Thus terminated the discussion in regard to the Press.

The Chamber then proceeded with the Army bill and carried it forward several stages.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Toronto Legislature—Agricultural Reforms Proposed—Titles Revoked.

From our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

Your correspondent had no intention of saying in his last, as the types made him say, that the Legislature adjourned to attend the funeral of the Provincial Secretary. It should have been Mrs. Cameron, wife of the Secretary. The funeral was largely attended by members of the Legislature, who thus testified the high esteem in which they hold Mr. Cameron.

DEBATES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

We have had some lively debates in the Assembly this week, and a considerable amount of business has been done. Sir Henry Smith appears to have excited the ill will of Ministers by the activity he has shown in introducing measures which ought to have been in the hands of members of the Government; and possibly they might have been if the members alluded to had not got the start of the Ministry. The feeling entertained against the honorable gentleman has found vent, Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, the Premier, and Mr. Wood, Treasurer, taking occasion to speak out the other evening. The one twitted him with having become radicalized, and the other intimating that a great change had come over the whilom Conservative, remarked: "He remembered that St. Paul was suddenly converted, and

'Between the stirrups and the ground,
Mercy was sought, and mercy found.'"

The gallant Knight bore it all with the greatest equanimity, but some of his friends paid off the Premier and Treasurer with a few hard hits.

AGRICULTURAL MEASURES.

A new agricultural bill has been introduced by Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, which appeared to meet with very general favor. The present law, under which the Board of Agriculture acts, has been found very defective, and created so much dissatisfaction that two conventions were held in this city with the view of urging upon Parliament the necessity of amendment. The last was held a few months since, when a new bill was decided upon. The Government, however, have seen fit to take the matter in hand, and a good few will be the result. The new bill abolishes the Board of Agriculture, and leaves it to the Province, which will be divided into twelve Agricultural Districts, to elect an Agricultural Association annually. A free museum illustrative of agriculture, horticulture, arts and manufactures, is to be established, together with a library, in connection with the Bureau of Agriculture. Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province are to receive $200 each per annum, as a grant, and the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario is to be incorporated in the bill. The old Board of Agriculture has proved very unsatisfactory, and the Board of Arts and Manufactures, which promised so well at first, has been of little avail in furthering the interests it was intended to subserve. The bill does away with it entirely. It is quite clear that the new law will be of such a character as to obviate every difficulty that had previously to be contended against. A new Patent law, which the Dominion Parliament intends to pass, will be of great value in connection with the new Agricultural law.

LAND GRANT RESOLUTIONS.

The Land-grant Resolutions, introduced by the Commissioner of Crown Lands the other evening, came up again last night, and was adopted with a few amendments. This was rather unexpected, but the speech of Mr. Richards, when introducing the resolutions, had much effect upon the members, and made matters smoother for the Ministry. Mr. Blake moved an amendment, which the Premier declared he would accept as a want of confidence, and resign five minutes after if it carried. This frightened the Ministerial supporters, and Mr. Blake, after stating that he did not wish to embarrass the Government, withdrew the amendment, which was to the effect that the provision exempting crown lands from seizure for debt for twenty years should apply to lands already occupied, the twenty years to commence with the passing of the act. The Premier's declaration led to a good deal of vapid discussion, and Mr. Macdonald was openly taunted with carrying the Ministerial policy in his pocket. The Homestead clause is considered of very little value, particularly as it only applies to the intended free grants. It is understood that Sir Henry Smith has a homestead bill ready, and Mr. Wood also mentioned having one. The possibility is that one will be introduced in the House of Commons shortly after it meets again. The Opposition in the Legislature appear to be completely used up. The test vote of last week frightened them very much, and they will not be in a hurry to try another experiment of the kind.

TITLES REVOKED.

It does not appear to be generally known that the title of C. B., conferred upon Messrs. Galt and Cartier, has been revoked by the Queen. They declined the honor in expectation of being Knighted, but perhaps they would not have done so if they thought Her Majesty would act as she has done in the matter. Mr. Galt has declined the appointment of arbitrator for Quebec, to settle the division of the public funds among the Provinces of the Dominion. He is evidently very much disconcerted since the position of Finance Minister was taken by Mr. Rose. He and Mr. Cartier are certainly not friendly to the head of the administration, and it is generally believed that they blame Lord Monck and Sir John A. Macdonald for the imaginary slight put upon them by the Queen simply conferring C. B. upon them. Mr. Galt having declined to be the arbitrator for Quebec the appointment has been conferred upon Hon. C. D. Day, of Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

M. Chapais is in luck at last, if it be true that M. Bosse has been appointed a judge, for M. Chapais, who is Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, will get the vacancy in the Senate caused by the appointment in question. This will make it unnecessary for the seatless member to find a seat in the House of Commons. It would certainly have been better if he had secured a seat in the latter.

The Provincial accounts promise well. On the 11th inst. the Treasurer reported a surplus of $759,743 92 to the credit of the Government. It is understood that half a million dollars will be invested in Dominion stock, in terms of the resolution agreed to by the Legislature. The determination of the Government seems to be in favor of having a good balance on hand. At the start it has been necessary to meet some extravagant and rather doubtful demands; but in future a narrow watch will be kept on the expenditure of the departments.

The story about an attempt upon the powder magazine at the old fort was exaggerated. It was represented that a wire had been inserted through the door of the building; but it does not appear how it could have been made to answer the designs of any one intending to blow up the magazine. The talk about Fenians has excited so many persons that all sorts of imaginary designs are attributed to them.

It is proposed to erect a memorial of some kind to the late Bishop Strachan, of the Anglican Church, in this city. Nothing definite has been decided on; but a church, a convocation hall, a see house for the residence of the Bishop of the diocese, and a synod house for the use of the Anglican Synod, have all been thought of. No doubt one or the other will be decided on shortly. The late Bishop was greatly esteemed in this diocese.

Congressional Debates—What we do Want and What We Don't.

From the Nation.

Mr. Bingham's last speech on the bill was very effective, and appears to have thrown the Washington correspondents into ecstacies, but it reads exactly like a college "oration," and touched nearly every point except the one on which the country needs to have light thrown. It was, as reported in the daily papers at least, entirely devoted to proving what has been proved from one thousand to fifteen hundred times during the past two years, that the war destroyed the local Governments at the South; that it is the duty of the General Government to reconstruct the local Governments on the basis of freedom and equality, and that the work of reconstruction has to be done with the aid of the military arm. But then we all agreed about these things long ago, and three bills have been passed already for the purpose of reconstructing on these terms, and the first one has been in operation for nearly a year, and the work of reconstruction under them has been, we are assured, both by the Press and the politicians, going on satisfactorily. Gen. Garfield, to whom Mr. Boutwell yielded the floor, in this very debate gave the best possible account of its progress. He expects one State back in the Union in February, and says seven others are preparing to come. What the public wants to hear about this last bill, therefore, is some proof of its necessity. We know all about "the guilt of the rebellion," "the inalienable rights of man," the opinions of "that profound thinker, Montesquieu" on the judiciary, &c., &c. What we want to know now is, What are the precise reasons for bringing in this Reconstruction bill No. 4? Have the others proved failures? Is reconstruction not going on under them? *What has Mr. Johnson or Gen. Hancock done to retard reconstruction which this new bill will prevent or remove?* Is not the mere introduction of it, without strong and palpable cause, calculated to shake the confidence of the North in the wisdom of the majority and the confidence of the South in its sincerity? What new facts have come to light about Mr. Johnson since last July which make so great and sudden a change as this bill involves even desirable? If Mr. Bingham will answer these questions, which we ask in perfect honesty and simplicity, we promise to "crowd round him during the delivery of his speech," as the correspondents say, "and congratulate him warmly at the close."

The New Supreme Court Bill.

From the Cleveland Herald.

Of course it is unwise to go off "at a half-cock," and that style of gunnery is the bane of daily newspapering; for the pen—like the tongue—is an unruly member, impulsive and quick, and apt to run before sound judgment. We would, therefore, await the sober second-thought before condemning too decidedly the latest Reconstruction act, introduced yesterday (Thursday) into the House, by which the powers of the Supreme Court are so radically curtailed. *But the first view of that movement is enough to startle the country, for it seems like a cutting up, root and branch, and a plunging of the country into a revolution merged in doubt and darkness.*

From the agreement of all the Republican members on that Committee save one, we infer that the Washington political atmosphere is much more exhilarating than outside that "social evil"—as Stevens calls that city—and hence our Congressmen think nothing of lunching daily, about 1 o'clock, on a new reconstruction act more highly spiced than its predecessor. It looks to outsiders as "high" political diet, and such as country stomachs cannot stand.

A Warning.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Seriously, to what end does this desperate legislation tend? Have we no remedy for the disorders of the State but in the virtual maiming of coordinate departments of the Government, and the creation of offices foreign to the character of republican government, and invested with powers dangerous to its existence? If Congress does not call a halt, the people will; and we admonish its members that *every proposition like that of Mr. Bingham, and the still later birth of the Reconstruction Committee, is helping forward that political reaction which they profess to deprecate*, and will as certainly give the Government into the hands of the Democracy, as it has already given them dominance in two, at least, of the most powerful of the Northern Commonwealths. Aside from the violent transfers of power contemplated in the last Reconstruction bills, and as a matter of political expediency, the members of Congress should weigh these matters with great deliberation before they consent to the enactment of such laws.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

More Decisions—Opinion on the Claim of D. T. Valentine.

The Board met yesterday, Messrs. Depew, Bonney and Stewart on the bench, and rendered the following decisions:

David T. Valentine—sundry claims, amounting altogether to $5,835 27, are disallowed for reasons stated in the following opinion:

This claim consists of four distinct and separate items, not connected in time or circumstance, and which must be considered and disposed of separately.

The first item is the following:

Claim for compiling, &c., Manual for 1866, under resolution of Common Council, passed March 5, 1866, appropriating therefor	$3,500 00
Interest from March 5, 1866, one year and six months	367 50
Total	$3,867 50

At the time of the resolution referred to, the claimant was Clerk of the Common Council, and in receipt of a salary as such clerk of $5,000 per annum. The resolution, by its terms, "directed" him, in his official charater as "the Clerk of the Common Council, to prepare the annual Manual of the Corporation for the year 1866," and "to cause 10,000 copies to be published under his direction and supervision." The duty properly belonged to his office. This being so, the additional allowance granted by the resolution to the claimant, is expressly prohibited by the forty-sixth section of the City Charter of 1857. That section is in the following words: "No additional allowance, beyond the legal claim under any contract with the Corporation, or for any services on its account, or in its employment, shall ever be allowed." Besides, section 2 of chapter 876 of the laws of 1866, expressly prohibits the Common Council from creating any new office or department, or increasing the salaries of those now in office. The claimant insisted, and stated in his testimony before this Board, that the services in question "were rendered outside his legitimate official duties." If the Common Council had authority to direct him, as "clerk," to perform the services, then they were not rendered "outside his legitimate official duties." Assuming that a Manual, containing a compilation of the charter, the rules and orders of the City Government, the names and designation of its officers and the like, was necessary and proper for the use of the Common Council, it is not perceived why the Clerk might not be required to compile it. The work was not new. It was principally a new edition of the same Manual, which had been in use for a series of years. But, if this view is inaccurate, it certainly cannot be controverted that these services were rendered in "work or business," the consideration of which is to be paid, if at all, from the "City Treasury."

In the judgment of this Board, the allowance of this claim on the ground that the services were rendered "outside the legitimate official duties of the claimant as clerk," would be in direct contravention of the following paragraph, extracted from the 28th section of the City charter:

"No member of the Common Council, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the City Treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council."

Can it be said that the Clerk would not be immediately and directly "interested" in the "work or business" for which, by an ordinance of the Common Council, he was to be paid an additional special compensation of $3,500 out of the City Treasury? The contrary is too obvious to require argument. This item of the claim, for the foregoing reasons, is disallowed.

The second item of the claim is the following:

Claim for compiling, &c., and publishing "Obsequies of Abraham Lincoln," by direction of Common Council and Special Committee, passed Oct. 19, 1865	$1,500 00
Interest on same one year and six months	183 75
Total	$1,683 75

It appears in the testimony of the claimant, and by the record of the proceedings of the Common Council, that no appropriation has ever been made to pay the claimant for his work and services in "the direction and supervision" of the compilation in question. The claimant testifies as follows: "The resolution of the Common Council ordering me to perform this service, did not fix the amount I was to receive. The members told me I should be liberally paid; I suppose $500 of the amount I claim, namely, $1,500, was paid out as disbursements." None of the items, or other evidence of such disbursements, were given by the claimant. Besides the obstacle to the allowance of this claim arising out of the fact that the claimant is an officer of the Corporation, and therefore prohibited from being pecuniarily "interested" in the compilation of the work in question, (and which we deem conclusive,) it may be justly considered whether such allowance would not substantially contravene another provision of the 28th section of the City Charter, which is in the following words: "No expense shall be incurred by any of the departments, or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made concerning such expense." For these reasons, the second item of the claim is also disallowed.

The third item of the claim is as follows:

Claim for extra services to Committees of Board of Aldermen, November, 1866, by resolution dated Jan. 4, 1867	$250
Claim for services as Secretary of Board of City Canvassers, by resolution passed Jan. 2, 1867	350
Total	$600
Interest on same from Jan. 1, 1867	28
Total	$628

The claimant produced and proved one resolution of the Board of City Canvassers, and one resolution of the Common Council relating to this item. By the resolution of the Board of City Canvassers, passed on the 17th December, 1866, adopted by the Board of Councilmen on the 24th December, 1866, and approved by the Mayor on the 3d January, 1867, the Comptroller was authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the claimant for the sum of $350, for services rendered to the Board of City Canvassers, the amount to be charged to the account of election expenses." By the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, adopted also by the Board of Councilmen, on the 3d of January, 1867, and approved by the Mayor on the 4th of January, 1867, the Comptroller was authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the claimant for the sum $250, "for extra service, rendered to the committees during the year 1866." By the 53d section of the City Charter of 1857, the Board of Aldermen is constituted a "Board of City Canvassers,"—and "it is also provided that the Clerk of the Common Council shall be Clerk of the said Board of City Canvassers." By the 36th section of the same Charter, it is provided "that the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall be Clerk of the Common Council," and in the 17th section of the rules and ordinances established by the Common Council, it is provided that the Clerk appointed by the Board of Aldermen "shall, by virtue of his office, be Clerk of the Common Council. The title of his office shall be 'Clerk of the Common Council,' and he shall receive an annual salary of $5,000."

These sections establish that these claims have no other basis than the resolutions of the Board of City Canvassers and of the Common Council. Neither of these resolutions were finally passed until after the 1st of January, 1867, and the claims depending on them are excluded therefore from the consideration and jurisdiction of this Board.

The fourth and last item of the claim is as follows: Claim for contingent expenses of office for the year 1866, as per bill presented, $78 43.

The bill produced as the basis of this item, contains the following particulars:

Postage, $18 30; paid for package to Albany, 30 cents; subscriptions to six several newspapers, published in the City, $59 83.

The claimant gave no evidence that the Common Council had authorized any portion of the expenditures specified in this bill. It stands on the solitary testimony of the claimant that the demand "is for the contingent expenses of the office, the amount of which I paid out of my own pocket." The entire omission of the claimant to procure any sanction from the Common Council for these expenditures, is enough to require the disallowance of the whole item, without multiplying references to the provisions of the City Charter, which prescribe the necessity of an ordinance to authorize every expenditure of money on account of the City, before the expenditure is made. It has been repeatedly urged upon the Board of Audit that it was required to investigate the equitable as well as legal claims existing against the City and County of New-York, and to allow all which it finds to be "just and equitable." It appears to be assumed that a discretionary power is vested in the Board to disregard the express restraints and prohibitions contained in the City Charter, and to allow claims on equitable grounds which the plain and explicit letter of the law repudiates. The paragraphs from the City Charter, and the laws of 1866, already quoted, leave no room for mistake. Others of similar import might also be cited. They were designed to prevent all extra compensation to officers in the employ of the City Government for services inside and outside of their "legitimate official duties." While serving the City in an official capacity, it was intended that their compensation should be definite and fixed; that there should be no means by which they could obtain from the City Treasury a single dollar beyond their salaries, for any purpose, work or business whatsoever. The reasons for these restrictions and prohibitions are apparent. They were intended to secure economy in the administration of the affairs of the City and County of New-York, and a disinterested and faithful discharge of official duties. They were designed to counteract and destroy the opportunities afforded by official position to raise money out of the business of the City Government. A court of equity, equally with a court of law, is bound to enforce these prohibitions whenever they are brought before it by any case to which the prohibitions are applicable. An equitable claim is one for which the remedy must be sought in a court of equity, instead of a court of law. But a court of equity can give no different construction to the law, whether written or customary, from that which would govern courts of law, nor correct any defect or imperfection of the law itself. (*Story's Equity Jurisprudence*, sections 25 and 34.)

Whether this Board is authorized to exercise any of the powers which have heretofore belonged exclusively to the Legislature, over claims founded in natural as distinguished from judicial equity, does not require consideration in this case. Such powers should be assumed, if at all, with the greatest circumspection, and in extreme cases. In this case, the claimant was perfectly familiar with all the restrictions which have been cited to secure economy and fidelity in the expenditure of the public money. He was in receipt of a salary supposed to be sufficient to entitle the public to his continuous services, and the benefit of his large experience. His case, therefore, peculiarly demands the application of the plain and imperative provisions of the City Charter.

A. T. Campbell's claim of $3,600, disallowed; Edwin M. Haggerty's claim of $450, disallowed; the same claim of $250, disallowed. H. J. Tooker, a clerk in the office of the Corporation Counsel, claimed $10,585 66 for extra compensation for services. The claim was disallowed for reasons similar to those given in the case of D. T. Valentine.

The Board adjourned to Monday, Feb. 17, at 12 M.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen—The Mayor and the Tax Levy.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Coman in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, to the effect that although the ordinance making the annual appropriations for 1868 differs materially from the estimates made by the Comptroller, and although many items have been inserted which do not meet his (the Mayor's) approval, he has signed the ordinance, as otherwise much delay would be occasioned in obtaining the appropriations absolutely necessary to carry on the City Government.

The resolution from the other Board, asking our representatives at Albany to endeavor to obtain such modification of the Registry law as should prevent persons absent from the City immediately before the elections from being disfranchised, was concurred in.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday next at 2 P. M.

Board of Councilmen—The Old Croton Aqueduct Lands.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Stacom in the Chair.

A resolution from the other Board was concurred in, authorizing the President of each branch of the Common Council, with the Finance Committees of each Board, to proceed to Albany to represent the Corporation in all matters brought before the Legislature affecting the interests of this city.

A resolution to provide each member of the Common Council with maps, books, and stationery, was adopted.

Mr. Stacom offered a resolution requesting the Counsel for the Corporation to report to the Board all the facts in his possession, or that he may be able to ascertain, touching the alleged transfer of the title, or sale of the ground now or lately occupied by the Croton Aqueduct Department for aqueduct purposes, and lying between Ninety-third and Eighty-sixth streets, the Ninth-avenue and the old receiving reservoirs, from the corporation of the City, where it was vested by purchase, to the original or private owners by authority of the State Legislature.

Mr. Stacom said he had read in the Times an article stating that the original owners of the land through which the old Croton aqueduct ran, finding that the land had increased some 500 per cent. in value, had got a bill through the Legislature to remove the aqueduct to Eighth-avenue. Thus they had not only got their land back, but had pocketed the damages awarded to them when the aqueduct was run through their property. If this statement was founded on fact, a gross outrage had been committed. He could not see by what right such a bill could be passed. It was a swindle certainly. Not long ago the Legislature passed a bill ordering a portion of the old aqueduct ground to be sold at auction, and another portion it appears was to be surrendered to the original owners. If one bill was valid, the other could not be.

Mr. Webber said he thought there was some mistake. The bill relating to the sale of the old aqueduct related to that portion of it above Ninety-second-street.

The resolution was adopted and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Supervisors—A Message from the Mayor in Relation to Armories and Drill-Rooms.

This Board met yesterday, Mr. Roche in the chair.

Several petitions for the remission of taxes were received and referred.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

Gentlemen: I have this day approved an ordinance adopted by your Honorable Body, making certain appropriations for county purposes, and among others $250,000 for armories and drill rooms for the National Guard, in compliance with the requirements of chapter 477 of the Laws of 1862. I feel it my duty to inform you of this fact, and in the same connection to make your Honorable Body a few suggestions upon the subject of appropriations and expenditures for this account. The appropriations for armories last year were very large, and the expenditures were greatly in excess of the appropriations. Desirous as I have always been to strengthen and encourage the National Guard as far as was just and proper, I felt constrained, nevertheless, on several occasions during the past year, to withhold my signature from bills presented and audited for supplies and repairs to armories, because I deemed them unnecessarily large. Inasmuch, however, as they had been audited by your honorable body, as the legally constituted Auditing Board of the County, and in all cases nearly by a unanimous vote, I did not interpose a veto, but merely withheld my signature, thus manifesting my disapprobation of the expenditures. When the ordinance which I have this day approved was presented to me I made inquiries to ascertain the amounts due for arrearages for rents of armories, and for other expenses incident thereto, already audited, and found they amounted to a very large sum. I also ascertained that the annual rents of armories for 1868 amount to $96,000. To pay these rents and the habilities already incurred by your honorable body, nearly the whole of the appropriation now made will be required; and I respectfully submit that for the present all further expenditures for this account should cease, except such as may be, upon the most careful examination, found to be absolutely necessary to preserve and protect the public property. I am decidedly in favor of providing each Regiment of the National Guard in this city with a suitable armory, substantially, and even handsomely, furnished and equipped. But I am not in favor of any extravagant expenditure, or of giving any encouragement to a spirit of rivalry among regiments in relation to the comparative elegance and style of the armories and furniture. I am willing the county shall be liberal and generous to all the regiments, and always without partiality or favoritism. But there should be less lavishness and more economy. All expenditures should be carefully scrutinized. They should be certified to by the officers of each regiment, and the prices charged should be carefully considered by your Honorable Body. I am aware that the whole responsibility for these expenditures rests with your Honorable Body, made as you are by law the Auditing Board of the County, but I trust and am confident that my suggestions in this communication will not be unheeded. I hope that I shall not be called upon again this year to give my approval or sanction to any further appropriation for the expenses to which I have referred. The balance of the appropriatin now made, after paying existing liabilities and accruing rents, should be, and I trust will be, sufficient to meet all the contingent necessary expenses for armories for the current year. If, however, it shall appear that any regiment is still without an armory, or if additional expenditures for existing armories are called for, I respectfully suggest that before any further liabilites shall be incurred, or expenditures be made, the proper committees appointed by your Honorable Body will make a careful estimate of what will be necessary, and report the same with a particular statement of the facts for the consideration of the Board, as well as of the Mayor, in order that we may understand in advance the amount actually necessary for the purpose specified.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

It was placed on file, and the Board adjourned.

The Schillerbund Festival.

No storm is heavy enough or moist enough to depress the spirits or damp the ardor of the dance-adoring lager-loving Teuton. Over the snow and under it flocked the members of the Schillerbund, their sweethearts, wives, and daughters, last evening to their festival at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The large hall was crowded with maskers, the walls were gaily and funnily decorated; Momus was king of the fête. The ceremonies, as is customary, began with a procession of the maskers, headed by Count Bismarck, whose arrival, strange to say, is not generally known in the City. Arm-in-arm with the Minister was Brother Jonathan, in all the dignity of coat-tail and collar, and close behind these, looking somewhat depressed in spirits, John Bull, Victor Emmanuel, Napoleon, and the Pope. Following these, we recognized Mephistopheles arm in arm with Horace Greeley, John Morrisey and Mr. Beecher, Wendell Phillips, a strong-minded woman and a colored baby. John B. Gough astride a lager beer barrel and George Francis Train on the back of the British lion with a bottle under his arm labeled "nitro-glycerine," with which he refreshed himself occasionally. Following these was a motley crowd of representatives of every character and nationality, and bringing up the rear a mighty ammunition wagon labled "lager." After the procession there was much singing, and after the singing much dancing, then intermission—which means Rhine wine, good eating and lager, the indispensable—then dancing and singing, and fun until cock-crow.

The Street Boys of New-York.

Last evening Dodworth Hall was filled with about 300 of the inmates of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, on the occasion of a lecture by Miss Sallie Brownson Goodrich on the "Street boys of New-York." As the young lady made her appearance she was greeted with rounds of applause. In fact it was somewhat difficult for the Superintendent of the Lodging-house, Mr. O'Connor, to quiet the boys, so earnest were they in their shouts of welcome. At length, however, order was restored, and Miss Goodrich commenced her lecture. She related to her hearers the story of "Ned Nevins," and urged the boys to emulate his example. Under the kind instruction of the teachers at the lodging-house they were enjoying innumerable advantages, and it was

their duty to testify by their acts that they fully and sincerely appreciated them. Miss GOODRICH next adverted to the Midnight Mission, and considered that those who were engaged in carrying out its work were performing a noble and sacred duty to individuals and to society at large. She hoped it would never languish for want of public countenance and support. At the close of her lecture Miss GOODRICH was again made the recipient of long-continued applause.

The Weather.

The snow storm, which commenced during the night of Sunday, although of longer continuance than some of its predecessors, was also much less severe than some of them. The fall in the city has been a gentle one, unaccompanied by drift, and so soft that it has been easily disposed of before accumulating in quantity sufficient to impede either foot-path or street travel. It was found necessary yesterday, however, to put double teams to the street cars of those lines that run on time. On the less punctual routes they managed to get along with single teams. The prospect is that our streets will be the home of "slush" again for several days to come.

NEW SNOW PLOWS.

The Bleecker-street line of cars yesterday tried two snow plows of novel construction. Owing to the narrowness of the streets through which this road passes the ordinary plows cannot be used to clear the track. Yesterday a plow was tried consisting of a piece of iron attached to springs in front of each wheel of the car, so as to slide along the track and remove the snow. In case of meeting with any permanent obstruction, the plow, by means of its springs, passes over it. It entirely prevents anything getting beneath the wheels of the cars, and should a person be unfortunate enough to fall in front of the car the plow would throw him clear of the wheels. It appeared to answer the purpose for which it was designed. It can be fixed to any car and removed at pleasure. The second plow, or rather sweeper, consists of a revolving brush placed in front of the fore wheels of the car, and raised or lowered by a lever. It requires an extra man to manage it, and probably would be of little use in a deep snow or when the snow is frozen on the rails.

THE ICE IN THE RIVERS.

There is still much ice in both North and East Rivers, but not in such quantity nor of quality so tenacious as that of last week. The milder temperature of the past two days has caused many of the larger floes to break up, and others to become spongy and sink. Considering the quantity of ice which we have had in the rivers during the latter part of December and nearly all of this month, the ferry-boat travel has been remarkably regular and free of accident.

Annual Report of the St. Franciscus Hospital.

The annual report of this institution, situated at Nos. 407 and 409 Fifth-street, and 173 Sixth-street, will shortly be given to the public. It sets forth that the buildings were made ready for the reception of patients at the end of 1865. On the 16th of February, 1866, the hospital was incorporated as a charity hospital. Patients are taken at this hospital without regard to their nationality or religious persuasion. The total number of patients treated, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866, was 485, of which 57 (11 per cent.) died, 358 were discharged cured or greatly improved, and 70 remained under treatment on Jan. 1, 1867. The total number of patients treated from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1867, was 592, of which 88 (14.8-10 per cent.) died, 423 were discharged cured or greatly improved, and 81 remained under treatment Jan. 1, 1868. Many poor old invalids have been admitted to the Hospital and taken care of in a ward set especially apart for them. Many poor, but healthy people have come to the Hospital who, unable to get employment, and quite destitute, begged for something to eat. The managers improvised a public dining-room in the front basement of the house, where often as many as 130 are fed every day. The report calls attention to the unfailing energy and tireless devotion of the Sisters in the performance of their self-imposed duties, and states that the constantly increasing demand of patients to be admitted to the Hospital renders it absolutely necessary to have increased accommodations, and it is hoped that the public will contribute liberally toward attaining the end sought.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A COSTLY SPREE.

PETER BAYER resides at No. 211 William-street, and on Sunday night entered the saloon of EMELIA VINDASS, in Chatham-street, for the avowed purpose of procuring some wine. He there became interested in the conversation of ANNA LUTZ, and he and she, aided by the proprietress "punished" several bottles of wine. Soon after EMELIA VINDASS left the saloon, and as BAYER wished to see her he followed her to another saloon near by, but as he did not find her he again called for wine, but on producing his pocket-book to pay for it he was astonished to find that he had been robbed of $310 in cash. Both EMELIA and ANNA were arrested, despite their protestations of innocence, and being arraigned before the magistrate, were remanded for examination.

THE KNIFE.

Officer MALLOY, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested JOHN CARMODY, a sailor, aged 29, and arraigned him before the magistrate yesterday on a charge of having stabbed TIMOTHY LEARY, in consequence of a quarrel in a basement in Washington-street, near Canal. The men knocked each other down and were separated, LEARY walking away. He was followed by the prisoner, who renewed the quarrel, and finally stabbed him in the abdomen with a sheath-knife. The wounded man is now in the New-York Hospital in a critical condition. CARMODY was remanded to await the result.

A BAD WAITER.

AUGUST RICKERT, a waiter employed by R. W. WEBER, proprietor of the restaurant No. 8 Pearl-street, was arrested yesterday on his employer's complaint. When arraigned before the magistrate, Mr. WEBER stated that the prisoner, on the 2d of last November, stole a pocket-book containing $75 from his (WEBER's) coat as it hung up in the saloon. As the prisoner admitted the fact, he was held for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON.

Mrs. SOPHIA HAMILTON, of No. 25 Forsyth-street, made a statement from which it appears that she is the mother of two children, ELIZABETH and EDWARD, aged 8 and 6 years respectively. As a nurse for these children, on the 1st of November last she engaged MARY ANN FIRE, the daughter of a respectable mechanic and now in her sixteenth year. Mistress and maid do not appear to have maintained very amicable relations and on Wednesday last Mrs. HAMILTON chastised the girl for some misdemeanor, and the latter in her resentment threatened that she would be revenged. On Saturday Mrs. HAMILTON left home for some time, leaving the children alone with MARY ANN, and also leaving upon the mantel a box tightly sealed and containing ratsbane. During her absence, she alleges the girl opened the box, and spreading a portion of it thickly upon two pieces of bread offered it to the children. The elder, being aware that the substance was poison, refused the offered lunch, and also prevented her brother from partaking. Whereupon MARY ANN whipped the children, it is stated, in so brutal a manner that their cries called in the neighbors. The accused was in court with her father, and at the request of Mrs. HAMILTON she was committed for six months to the House of the Good Shepherd, Mrs. HAMILTON stating that she did not believe that the girl intended to do more than make the children sick, and she therefore declined to prefer a charge against her.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

JOHN TURNER was intercepted leaving the house of MICHAEL H. MURPHY, No. 195 Madison-street, and having in his possession a coat valued at $15, belonging to the latter. He was committed in default of $300 bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURNING OF A FERRY-BOAT.—The New-York and Erie Railroad Co.'s ferry-boat *Niagara* was burned on Sunday night, off Pavonia ferry, Jersey City. The fire was seen by the watchman in charge of the wrecking steamer *John Fuller*, while lying at Pier 45, North River. The *Fuller*, being kept with steam up all night, for fire and wrecking purposes, was in immediate readiness, and proceeded at once to the burning ferry-boat, which she found drifting down on the large fleet of sailing vessels at anchor on the Jersey Flats. Finding no person on board the *Niagara* the crew of the *John Fuller* took charge, and by great exertion succeeded with the aid of eight powerful streams of water in subduing the flames by flooding the ferryboat. By order of the Superintendant, Mr. McINTOSH, the *Fuller* was then set to work to pump and float the *Niagara*, and she now lies at the ferry slip with her upper works and part of her deck burned off, but her hull, machinery and boiler uninjured.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.—Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY yesterday submitted a detailed report to the Board of Police Commissioners on the condition of the abandoned women in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. It appears from this report that the whole number of houses of prostitution is 523; of houses of assignation, 99; of saloons where waiter girls attend, 33; of public prostitutes, 2,070, and of waiter girls, 245, showing a reduction during the past year, except as regards assignation houses, of which there has been a small increase. The reduction in the City of New-York during the year is as follows: Houses of prostitution, 46; of saloons with waiter girls, 6; of public prostitutes, 507; of waiter girls, 92; and the increase of assignation houses is 2. The aggregate number of such establishments in the two cities is 657, and of the females, 2,315.

JUBILEE OF THE REFORMATION.—The 31st of last October completed the 350th year since the ninety-and-five Theses were nailed on the church door at Wittemberg; and in commemoration of this great event the Lutheran Church in this country, comprising 49 synods, 1,750 ministers and 332,155 communicants, have set apart one year as a Jubilee, during which special services are to be held. It will be noticed in our advertising columns that the English Lutheran Church on Fifteenth-street, near Third-avenue, hold such a celebration to-night, and that several of the prominent clergymen of different denominations in the City will take part in the exercises.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, as BANTIE PLATER a porter employed by A. H. SOLOMON, of No. 76 Broad-street, was returning from the New-York Safe Deposits Company's office, with a cash-box containing $11,000 in money, he was met in the hallway of his employer's premises by two men who threw some ground pepper in his eyes and attempted to seize the box. Although quite blinded by the pepper, the porter managed to keep possession of the cash-box, giving so vigorous an alarm that the ruffians abandoned the struggle and made their escape empty-handed. Beyond the fact that the thieves wore army blue overcoats, no other description of them can be furnished.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati; Hon. Z. Pratt, of New-Haven; Hon. J. V. Farnsworth, of Illinois; Hon. George Davis, of North Carolina; Gen. J. W. Sloss, of Nashville, and Hon. J. Langdon, of Elmira, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Hallowell, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House. Commodores Watson, R. B. Lowry and Paymaster Spalding, U. S. N., are at the Hoffman House. Capt. Alleyne, of the Royal Artillery, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. Gibson, of Louisiana, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. J. W. Allison, of Philadelphia; Hon. J. B. Jenkinson, of Trenton, and Hon. A. G. Hill, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Thomas D. Johns, of San Francisco, is at the Astor House.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN.—Under the auspices of this Society, 600 public services were held during the past year, attended by upwards of 25,000 seamen and boatmen in the aggregate. The missionaries during that period had personal interviews with more than 1,000 sick sailors in the hospitals in this City and vicinity. Between 500 and 600 sailors boarded during the year at the Sailors' Home, in Franklin-square, many of whom, being destitute, were gratuitously provided for. In our report yesterday of the church meeting in behalf of the Society, the number of sailors thus cared for was inadvertently understated.

THE LATE PETER FORCE.—At the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Typographical Society, on Saturday evening, Mr. CHAS. McDEVITT rose and announced the death of the oldest member of the Society, Mr. PETER FORCE, who joined that institution in February, 1812. Mr. McDEVITT having been employed in the same office with Mr. FORCE in their early days, was enabled to relate many interesting facts in regard to the deceased, who always took a warm interest in the progress of the Society. The rooms were ordered to be draped in mourning for the space of one month, as a token of respect to the memory of Mr. FORCE.

VISIT TO MOSCOW.—A lecture entitled "A Visit to Moscow, with Sketches of Russian Life," was delivered last evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Madison-avenue, by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D. The lecture comprised a graphic description of Moscow—the Mother of Cities, as the Russian poet calls her—with the Kremlin, the great bell, the various palaces of the nobility, the churches and the surrounding country. Some interesting sketches of Russian life, with descriptions of the manners and customs of the various nationalities that go to make up the great Empire, were also given.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—MARTIN SALMONS, who was shot a few days ago by EPHRAIM COON, during a quarrel on religious topics, died yesterday from the effects of the wounds received. The fact that COON had been arrested was published yesterday. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest at the Fifth Ward Station-house, when it appeared that the deceased fired at him first, and that they exchanged three shots afterwards. The jury exonerated him from all blame by a verdict of justifiable homicide, and COON was unconditionally discharged.

FORT SUMTER.—Last evening Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD repeated his interesting lecture on "Fort Sumter" at the United Presbyterian Church, Twenty-fifth-street. The many exciting incidents connected with the bombardment and the final fall of that resolutely-defended fort, which are embraced in the narrative, together with the speaker's style of address, rendered his lecture very entertaining.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—Nothing new has been developed in the matter of contemplated changes in the Metropolitan Revenue District since Saturday. Yesterday was a very quiet day at headquarters, and few returns of any kind were made. The only seizure reported was that of five barrels of whisky discovered on a Fulton ferry-boat, bound for New-York, and branded JOHN DUNPHY, 108 12th-street, 2d Division, Brooklyn.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.—Mr. EDWARD THORNTON, the newly-appointed representative of Great Britain at Washington, arrived here yesterday in the *Siberia*. Mr. THORNTON was formerly Minister to Brazil. Previous to the death of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE he was tendered the mission to Lisbon, but declined it. He is a "Commoner," but in this country will not be less honored on that account.

THE SUNDAY LAW.—During the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning last, there were 305 arrests made by the Metropolitan Police in this City. During the succeeding twenty-four hours, ending at 6 A. M. yesterday, there were only 94 arrests made. This fact speaks well for the observance of the Sunday Liquor law.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A POLICEMAN SHOT.—Late Sunday evening Officer MESCHUTT, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, in passing through New-York-avenue, heard a person making a noise in a yard corner of Wyckoff-street. Going to the fence to examine the premises he was shot by some unseen person, the ball taking effect in his left arm, near the shoulder. A private watchman hearing the shot hastened to the officer's assistance, and together they searched the yard, but found no one. The wound is not serious.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, communications from the Street Commissioners were received replying to statements made by the Mayor against him, and to his allegations concerning the expenses of the Fire Department last year. The communications were ordered on file and the Board adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

ROBBERIES.—A man giving the name of JOHN BLACK, was arrested about daylight yesterday morning, by Officer BURKE, at the Hoboken Ferry, with a lot of carpenter's tools which were afterward ascertained to be the proceeds of a burglary at Hudson City. Recorder POPE committed the prisoner for trial....At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a French woman named JOSEPHINE MYERS, was caught in the act of stealing wearing apparel from the house of Mrs. KENCKEN, No. 76 Washington-street, Hoboken. Articles that had also been stolen from some clothes-line were found in a capacious petticoat pocket.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Coroner WHITE held an inquest, at Hudson City, yesterday, on the body of a German widow woman named WIRTZ, who commited suicide on Sunday forenoon by hanging herself in the house of a man named MEYERS, where she boarded. It appears that the deceased was formerly in affluent circumstances, but was induced to sign over all of her property to her children, who, as is alleged, requited the act by merely paying her board, and this treatment is assigned as the cause of the act. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

SERIOUSLY INJURED THROUGH CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.—A little son, 7 years of age, of JOHN METZ, residing on the corner of Hoboken and Oakland avenues, Hudson City, was seriously, if not fatally, injured by being run over, at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, by a wagon driven by an unknown man. The boy was playing on the corner of the sidewalk, across which the man drove and knocked the little fellow down, the wheels passing over his body and inflicting internal injuries. The man whipped up his horse and escaped.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire which was the work of an incendiary, was discovered in a hay-stack belonging to JOHN GODWIN, on Morgan-street, Union Hill, which being immediately discovered by the militia patrol, was speedily extinguished by the fire department. Loss about $75. The fire was in the immediate vicinity of stables and a block of dwellings, and had it gained full headway, would undoubtedly have caused considerable destruction of property.

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, JAMES COX, switchman opposite the New-York and Erie milk depot, in attempting to adjust a switch, was run over and had both legs cut off by Engine No. 2. The injured man was taken to his home No. 55 Gregory-street, Jersey City. He is an old and feeble man and cannot recover.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
69	Kearney vs. Butler.	246	McGlenner vs. Schick.
70	Kearney vs. Butler.	247	McGlenner vs. Schick.
13?	Bruce vs. Jones.	264	Peabody vs. Hart.
151	The Mayor vs. Wood.	271	Ford vs. Northrup.
182	Fischer vs. Place Sugar Refinery.	310	Michon vs. Groux.
173	Van Houten vs. Fargo.	311	Livingston vs. Robinson.
178	The Mayor vs. Cornelius.		

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 24.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1794	Goodenough Horse Shoe Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.	796	Beebe vs. Glaentzer.
776	Gambrill et al. vs. Bell et al., Com'rs.	702	VanBeuren vs. Phelps, Jr., et al.
272	Cudhp vs. Traver.	900½	Baker vs. Rogers.
718	Bellocy et al. vs. Converse et al.	240	Lynch vs. Hiller.
846	Winans vs. Walker et al.	260	McCaffrey vs. Lynch.
134	Sharkey vs. Franklin.	270	Cronin vs. Field.
118	Bull's Head Bank vs. Dubois.	280	Baldwin et al. vs. Bangs et al.
880	Scharfer vs. Kelley, Sheriff.	1308	Richmond vs. Vassault.
780	Makewen vs. Finigan.	362	Buncke vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
340	Roberts vs. Toledo and Wabash R. R. Co.	644	Hallgarten et al. vs. Farley.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
17	Rosen vs. Sarnem.	210	Williams vs. Sturgis.
190	Abrahams vs. Marks.	211	Lovejoy vs. De Lavarre
207	Sapicha vs. Vatet.	213	Blecker vs. Breese.
206	Dannigkleb vs. Oberlander.	215	Kaiser vs. Lippman.
—	Grossmayer vs. Cohinns	192	The Bishop D. E. Co. vs. Goodwin.
145	Barrett vs. Olute.	220	Bass vs. Farron.
158	Tasto vs. Archibald.	225	Laurent vs. Firent.
189	Robinson vs. Davis.	226	Frankenstein vs Whiteley.
—	Mooney vs. Showers.	227	Hayes vs. Young.
208	Hudson vs. Joyce.		
209	Degnan vs. Farley.		

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT — EASTERN DISTRICT—JAN. 27.

Before Judge Benedict.

The District-Attorney announced that the witnesses in Braine's (alleged piracy) case were summoned to attend to-morrow.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

The District-Attorney said the Government were ready to move the case against John Devlin. Mr. De Witt, counsel on the other side, regretted that the defence were not prepared to go on with the case. One of the counsel, Mr. Brady, was under the care of a physician, and recommended not to leave his house for the present, but would be able to do so on the morrow, when the case would be gone into without any further application for bail. The District-Attorney raised no objection to the slight postponement asked for. His Honor granted the application for adjournment, but said the case should be proceeded with on this day, even if Mr. Brady were not recovered.

The District-Attorney said that in the case of the first indictment against Devlin, Tappan & Levan, the two witnesses, Orsborne and McArdle, being still absent, it was very doubtful whether the Court would be able to dispose of that matter this term. He, however, desired to give the counsel on the other side notice that immediately after the trial which would occur to-morrow, he should move another indictment against Devlin, embracing the four defendants—Devlin, Tappan, Levan and Philips; and the Government would be ready to proceed with the case of those parties.

Mr. De Witt expressed his surprise at the suddenness of the notice of trial given by the prosecution. The term would have to close on the 5th of February, and if the single case against Devlin were to occupy three or four days, that against the four defendants, which involved the examination of a large number of witnesses, would last a much longer time, and could not possibly be disposed of before the end of the term.

The Judge remarked that the case was a most important one, and if commenced he would continue the term, and give the Eastern District Court a preference over the Court in New-York. These cases should be kept right along as fast as the Government could get their witnesses. There were three counsel for the defence, who were abundantly competent to discharge their duties; but if it was their opinion that they could not go on, then other counsel should be employed.

The Court then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 27.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY AGAIN—AN OPINION BY THE COURT.

Fisk Belden et al. vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.—Judge CARDOZO has decided some preliminary questions in this case. In doing so he delivered an able and exhaustive opinion upon the points of law submitted to him. For want of space to print the entire opinion, we may sum up what has been decided as follows:

First. That a party may be examined as well as any other witness previous to trial, or he may be examined for the purpose of obtaining his affidavit to be used on a motion. Second. That a "fishing examination" is not proper, but merely an examination as to the facts known by the party to be within the knowledge of the party examined, and "necessary" to the motion. Third. The correct practice is to first prepare an affidavit and send it to the party whose deposition is desired before applying for an order under section 401, though such a matter is not jurisdictional, and this practice the Judge holds is not under the previous propositions a hardship on the moving party. Fourth—In this case he holds that the failure to present such an affidavit has been, as it can be, waived by the neglect of the party examined to place his refusal to testify on that ground. Fifth—The whole matter rests in the discretion of the Court, and the question whether the Court would vacate the order for examination when it has been granted, depends on the circumstances of each particular case. The Court may at any stage, if a sufficient affidavit is tendered, and there is no appearance of bad faith, arrest the proceeding, but this should not be done unless it be clear that the affidavit is full and frank upon all the points within the deponent's knowledge "necessary" for the party, and to which the witness' affidavit had referred. Sixth—This motion is not a substitute for "discovery," and under it no examination of the books can be had. There is a different remedy for that. On these principles he decides that Mr. Marvin's refusal to sign the affidavit tendered him without specifying any reason, demands that the order against him stand. As to the examination of Tracy, Dows and Tows, they have waived the objection that no affidavit has been presented to them and have refused generally, and the question of whether their subsequent offer of affidavits by them is a ground for vacating the order requires the examination of all the testimony taken. After such a refusal the Court should not readily cut off the examination. The Court, therefore, does not pass directly upon the refusal of these gentlemen to answer certain questions, but promises in case counsel cannot in the light of his opinion agree to make a formal decision on each question. He urges this the more on counsel that the determination of the right to put some of these questions may involve the merits of the action, the consideration of which he desires to postpone until the main questions are fully argued before him.

A REMARKABLE DIVORCE SUIT.

Appleton vs. Appleton.—This case has been before the Court upon several previous occasions. The action is brought in the name of Samuel F. Appleton, for the purpose of annulling a marriage contract made between the parties in the Spring of 1864. It is claimed on one side that the ceremony took place at St. Stephen's Church, in this City, on the 19th of March, 1864, and that at that time the defendant, Amelia, was the wife of one William Warner, having been married to the latter on the 23d of October, 1841, and that a child was born about six weeks thereafter. But the defendant in this suit contends that the last-named marriage took place in 1840, and not in 1841. In the motion now pending the defendant is desirous to amend his answer, and there is also a motion for alimony. A copy of a decree of divorce granted by an Indiana court in the Spring of 1864, between Amelia Warner and William Warner, was produced in evidence. The plaintiff in this suit says the decree made in Indiana is dated one day before the time on which the defendant insists that the marriage between Appleton and Amelia took place. There are allegations in the case that Samuel F. Appleton is at present confined in a certain town in Massachusetts by his brothers, and that he is not in a fit state of mind to initiate or conduct a suit as a party plaintiff.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Martin & Smith; for defendant, Mr. James T. Brady.

INTERESTING QUESTION IN PLEADING.

Calvin P. Bailey, Receiver of the Croton National Bank vs. John T. Rathbun.—This is an action on a promissory note for $20,000. The defendant in his answer avers that the note, the making of which he admits, was made for "a particular purpose, and delivered to the officer of the bank for that purpose, but that said bank never used it as directed." The plaintiff moves to have the answer made definite, under section 160 of the Code of Procedure, on the ground that the precise nature of the defence does not appear. Held that the portion of the answer quoted alleges an agreement, and must be amended so as to set forth the terms thereof and the alleged breach with precision.

For the plaintiff, Elliott F. Shepard; for the defendant, Clarkson N. Potter.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP-OWNERS SELLING THEIR VESSELS AT AUCTION.

Andrew Lillia vs. James E. Ward & Co.—This is a suit for the possession of the brig *H. G. Berry*, or for $5,000, the value thereof, and $1,000 damages for non-delivery of the same. Defendants, by written order, directed an auctioneer to sell at public auction at his salesroom on Wall-street, on the 11th day of December, 1865, the brig *H. G. Berry*, then lying in this port and needing repairs, having been ashore. At the sale on Dec. 11, after some half-dozen bids, she was knocked down to plaintiff, the highest bidder, for the sum of $1,600. He tendered the money to the auctioneer, who had made the usual entries in his salesbook, but was directed to take it to defendants for whom the vessel was sold. He then tendered the money to them, and demanded possession of the vessel but they refused to deliver it and excluded his keeper from her. Whereupon plaintiff brought suit for the vessel, setting forth the facts of the sale and purchase at auction, and the tender by the purchaser to the seller of the purchase money. Defendants demurred to the complaint and argued that the amount being over $50, they were not bound to deliver the vessel unless the contract was in writing and signed by them, or that the auctioneer who was agent for both parties had signed the auctioneer's written contract of sale. The Court below overruled the demurrer, holding that, till evidence to the contrary appears, the presumption of law is that the auctioneer did his duty and made the proper written entries in his books, which would bind the seller to deliver the property on tender of the money. The General Term affirmed the judgment below.

Mr. Hawkins for plaintiff; Judge Dean for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MOTION FOR INJUNCTION.

Geo. A. Wicks et al. vs. Michael Christal et al.—In this case Judge McCUNN made the following decision:

This case does not call for a temporary injunction for the reason that the judgment is less than $1,600, and the property subject to be tied up is worth upward of $30,000, and furnishes the only support of a large and dependent family. The main question involved in the case is an extremely difficult one; the Court of Appeals has never passed upon it; the decisions of the Supreme Court are contradictory, and, although the opinion of this Court favored the plaintiffs' position, yet if new considerations are presented parties are justified in asking the Court to reconsider the question; and the application being to this discretion of the Court and it being easy for the plaintiffs' speedy trial, the hardship of an injunction ought not to be imposed under the peculiar circumstances in which defendants are placed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 27.

By Judge Cardozo.

Jennie A. McDermott vs. Abagail McDermott et al.; purchasers must complete the purchase.

Tyte vs. Tyte; proof of service wanted.

In the matter of the National Association; memoranda for counsel.

Cragin, Jr., vs. Reed; I see no ground to appoint a Receiver.

Stokes vs. Johnson et al.; motion denied, with $7 costs to abide the event.

Finlay, Jr., vs. McCloskey; see memorandum for counsel.

Whitmarsh et al. vs. Moore; sureties approved.

Fisk & Belden et al. vs. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company; see opinion.

The People, &c., Sperling vs. Kelly; stay to be allowed; ordered to be settled on two days notice.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

There were no jury trials yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, all the cases being disposed of under pleas of the prisoners.

Christian Frederickson pleaded guilty of embezzlement. He was employed as delivery clerk by Antonio Weidman, a toy dealer in Grand-street, and on the 27th ult. was sent to carry some goods to a store in the Second-avenue. The amount of the bill which he was instructed to demand was $65 85, and this sum he received upon delivering the goods. He only gave $50, however, to his employer, and kept the balance himself, saying that was all that he received. When the truth was ascertained he was arrested and committed for trial. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Wm. Jones and Wm. Waldron pleaded guilty of stealing three bags of wheat, worth $95, from the canal-boat *Johnny Davis*, on the 13th inst. They were remanded for sentence until the February Term.

Patrick Matthews pleaded guilty of stealing a horse and wagon, worth $325, from Thos. J. Brown, corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, on the 25th of October last. The prisoner was remanded for sentence until the February Term.

Mr. Orlando L. Stewart, counsel for Wm. B. Tobey and Sam. B. Tobey, charged with embezzlement, moved to have the bail in both cases discharged. The defendants, he said, were innocent. The motion was granted.

SENTENCES.

The following sentences were pronounced: Annie Riley, grand larceny, State Prison two years; Eugene Leddy, Edward Jones, burglary, State Prison one year; Walter Freeman, attempt at rape, Penitentiary one year and fined $200; John Griffin, larceny from the person, State Prison four years. The last named is said to a notorious pickpocket, whose adroitness has generally enabled him to escape detection. Shortly after he had been sentenced yesterday, Mr. John White, of the District-Attorney's office, received an anonymous note, in which the writer says that "Mrs. Palmer (also a notorious thief) boasts that she will get Griffin, the Washington Market pickpocket, discharged, as she did his brother last week in Brooklyn." How this is proposed to be effected does not appear, but it is to be hoped that so bad a man will be held at Sing Sing until the expiration of his term.

The Court adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT, (BROOKLYN,) SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Lott.

Callicott vs. Raymond.—This case was argued yesterday. Mr. J. T. Williams, counsel for the plaintiff, said the charges brought against Mr. Callicott were of a libelous nature; it was not true that he had left one party and joined another for pecuniary gain. A man's patriotism was something, and should be held sacred; and it was a libel to say that Mr. Callicott had been bribed by the Speakership and the payment of $1,200 to leave the Democratic Party and join the Republicans. Such an observation, maliciously uttered, tended to injure the plaintiff.

Mr. Benedict, for the defendant, replied: The defendant's points were: 1st. That the use of the word "bribed" added nothing to sustain the allegation that the words were libelous, but it must be treated as meaning simply "induced" and cited Creamer vs. Noonan, (4 Wis. 231,) where the Court held that a similar use of the word "forge" did not make a publication actionable, the words being "that he had forged words and sentiments for Silas Wright which he had never uttered." 2d. That the Court could take no judicial cognizance of parties and could not assume, in the absence of any allegation to that effect, that leaving one party for another had any moral quality whatever, and that to charge a person with doing for money what the Court, on this complaint, must treat as an indifferent action, could not be assumed to work injury to him.

The plaintiff contested these points, claiming that it amounted to a charge of lack of patriotism.

Judge LOTT took the papers and reserved his decision.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 27, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	111⅛	100	Erie R., Pr.	80
13,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65, New	108⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R.	146
11,000	do	108⅛	100	do	147
25,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue.s30.x	108	200	do	146¼
9,500	do	108⅛	58	N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	111⅛	500	Bos. Hart. & Erie	16⅛
1,000	do Small	110⅝	200	do	16⅛
152,000	do	111⅛	500	Reading R.	97⅛
120,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40, C.	104	2000	do	97⅜
5,000	do	104⅛	500	do	97⅜
11,000	do	104⅛	100	do b10	97⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '65	109⅜	1800	do	97⅛
50,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	107⅞	30	do	97
25,000	3d series	108⅛	50	do c	96⅝
11,000	N. Y. St. 6s. 73	102⅛	100	Mich. Cen.	111½
15,000	Tenn. 6s x-c	63½	130	Mich. S. & N. I. b30	89⅝
4,000	do	63	100	do	89½
5,000	Tenn. 6s. new	60⅛	700	do	89⅜
25,000	do	60⅜	100	do b30	89⅜
1,000	do	60¾	200	do	89½
1,000	Erie 3d M.	100	25	Panama R.	310
7,000	Chi. & N. W. Con. Con. Bds	86	100	Ill. Cen	134½
5,000	Gr. West. 2d	71½	55	do	134½
15,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	92⅜	100	do b30	135
8,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	75	800	Clev. & Pitts.	97⅛
5,000	O. & M. 1st M.	90	700	do	97⅜
3,000	C. & G. E. 1st	75	500	do b10	98
2,000	Morris & Es. 1st M.	98½	1500	do	98
1,000	Mor. & Essex 2d	87	400	do	97⅞
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	115	400	do b30	98⅛
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	89	300	Chic. & N. W.	61⅛
35	Metropolitan Gas	141	300	do	61½
25	Bk. of Com'ce	115⅛	100	do	61
25	do	115	10	do	60⅞
40	Ocean Bank	101⅛	3700	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	75⅞
6	Met. Bank	128⅛	5600	do	76
30	Cent. National	103½	500	do b15	76⅛
22	Fourth N. Bk.	102½	100	do b30	76⅛
10	Ninth Nat. Bk.	103¼	200	do b30	76½
50	Park Bank	143	100	Clev. & Tol.	114⅛
200	Canton Co.	60¾	2200	do	114⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	36	200	do	114⅞
300	do	37	50	Clev. P. & Ash.	114
500	West. U. Tel.	38⅛	200	Chic. & R. I.	99
300	do	38⅜	500	do	99⅛
200	do	38⅛	130	do	99½
100	do b10	38⅛	1800	do	99
100	Am. Coal	50	15	do	98⅛
100	Quicksilver	26⅜	23	do	98
100	Mariposa Pr.	14	300	do	98⅝
100	Pac. Mail	111⅛	100	M. & St. P. R.	51
700	do	111¼	400	do	51⅛
200	do	111⅜	600	do	51⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	98⅛	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66
500	do	98⅛	200	do	66⅛
100	do	98⅝	400	do	66⅛
400	do	99	100	do	66⅜
100	do	99¼	200	Tol., W. & W.	47
200	Boston W. P.	22	1600	P., F. W. & C.	104⅜
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	45⅜	200	Alt. & T. H	54
2	Amer. Ex.	75	200	do	54⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	37⅜	100	do	54⅜
310	do	37½	300	do	54½
10	do	37½	600	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	75
200	do	37	500	do b10	75⅛
25	Adams Ex. Co.	77½	100	do b30	75
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	132½	100	do b10	75⅛
1000	do	132⅜	100	do	75½
200	do b30	132⅝	200	Chic. & Alt.	130⅛
100	do	132⅜	4800	O. & Miss. R.	33⅜
200	do	132⅜	900	do	33⅜
400	do	132	100	do b10	33⅜
800	Erie R. s60	78	700	do b60	33⅞
850	do	78⅛	600	do b60	34
4500	do	78⅜	50	do	33⅛
3500	do	78⅛	500	do b15	33⅜
100	do s10	78⅜	200	O. & Miss. R Pf.	74⅛
2100	do 2d call	77⅜	700	Mar. & O. 1st P.	20⅜
			300	do	21
			27	do	20⅝
			200	do	22
			200	H. & St. J. Pf. b60	72
			200	do	72

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅞	100	N. Y. Cen.	132⅛
1,000	do	112	200	do	132⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	108⅛	100	do b30	132⅜
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109⅝	500	do	132
100,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C '62	111⅛	20	Erie R.	78⅜
8,000	do Small	110⅜	600	do	77⅞
52,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s C. '62	104⅛	100	do	78
2,500	do	104½	300	Erie R. Pf.	80
60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	110⅛	800	Reading R.	97⅛
50,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d ser.	108⅛	20	do	97⅛
42,000	do 3d Series	108⅛	10	do	96½
			100	Mich. Cen.	111½
			200	do	111⅜
			400	M. S. & N. I.	89⅛
			40	do	89⅜
			400	Ill. Cen. R.	135
			100	do b60	135⅛
15,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60¾	100	Tol. W. & W.	47
20,000	do	61	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75¾
5,000	do	60½	400	do	75¾
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. ex-c.	63¾	400	Clev. & Tol.	114¾
3,000	Mo. St. 6s	101	1500	do	114¾
30,000	do	101⅝	800	do	114¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c	52	500	do	114¾
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	37	300	Chi. & R. I.	99½
82	West. U. Tel.	38⅛	400	do	99½
100	do	38½	100	do s30	99½
100	Quick. Min. Co.	26½	300	do	99¾
250	Pacific M.	112⅝	800	M. & St. P.	51½
100	do	112¼	300	do	51¾
100	do	112⅝	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66½
200	Atlantic Mail	98⅛	100	do b10	66⅝
100	do	98⅝	50	do	66⅝
800	do	98	500	do	66⅜
100	do	98⅜	500	P. Ft. W. & C.	104⅜
100	N. Y. Guano	6½	300	Alt. & T. H. R.	54⅞
300	Bos. Water P.	22	300	do	54⅞
100	do	22⅛	700	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	75
200	Adams Ex. Co. b30	77⅝	100	do	75
100	do	77	1000	Ohio & M. R. b10	33⅞
200	Mer. U. Ex.	37⅛	1500	do	33⅞
200	H. & St. J. Pf. b30	73			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

800	Canton Co.	61	20	Amer. Ex.	75
300	do	60⅞	200	Quicksilver	26½
100	do	60⅝	200	Pacific Mail	111⅜
500	Cum. Coal	37	400	do	111½
200	do	36¾	500	Mar. Pref.	14
400	Wells Fargo Ex.	45⅜	600	West. U. Tel.	38¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

5	Adams Ex.	77	200	Reading R.	97⅜
100	do	77⅛	200	do b10	97⅛
100	do	77⅜	600	do	97⅜
300	Quick. Min.	26½	10	do	98
100	Pacific Mail	111⅝	500	do s30	97¼
100	do b10	111⅝	1200	do	97⅜
300	do	111¾	600	do	97⅜
1200	do	112	600	Alt. & T. H.	54⅜
200	do	111⅞	500	do	54⅜
100	do	112⅛	200	do	54
500	do	112¼	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66⅝
100	do	112⅜	300	do	66⅜
200	Atlantic Mail	98¼	1200	do	66¼
800	Erie R.	77⅞	100	do	66⅜
1200	do	78	400	do	66
300	do c	77⅞	300	Bost. H. & E.	16¼
300	do b10	78	800	do	16½
500	do c	78	600	do	16⅝
50	do	77⅞	800	do	16⅜
200	do b10	78⅛	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	89⅜
8000	do	78⅛	1200	Clev. & Pitts.	97⅜
900	do b5	78¼	200	do b15	97⅞
3800	do	78⅛	400	do c	97⅜
400	do b15	78⅜	200	do s10	97⅜
2600	do	78⅜	400	do b3	97⅜
600	do c	78⅛	400	Clev. & Tol.	114½
500	do c	78⅜	200	do	114¼
1200	do	78⅛	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	99
100	N. Y. Cen.	132¼	200	do	99⅛
200	do	132⅛	100	do c	99⅛
400	do	132	100	do b10	99⅜
200	do b10	132¼	100	Chic. & N. W.	60⅞
100	do b30	132¼	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	76
200	do c	132⅛	1200	do	76⅛
200	Cum. Coal	37	400	do c	76⅛
100	Erie R. Pf. x-d	80	400	do	76¼
100	Hudson R.	146⅜	300	do b3	76⅛
100	P., F. W. & Ch.	104⅞	200	do c	76
600	Ohio & Miss. R.	33⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex. b10	37⅛	400	do	97⅜
200	Quicksilver	26⅞	400	do	97½
5	Amer. Ex.	74½	200	Al. & T. H. Pf.	75
100	Mar. Pf.	14⅛	100	do b10	75
800	Pacific Mail	112⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66⅜
400	do	112⅜	200	P. Ft. W. & C.	104⅜
100	do b3	112⅜	200	Ohio & Miss R.	33⅜
600	do	112⅜	600	Bost. Hart. & E.	17
200	do s3	112⅜	300	do	17⅛
900	West. Union T.	38⅜	100	do b10	17⅜
100	do b10	38⅛	500	do	17⅜
200	do b3	38⅛	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	89½
100	do	38⅛	3200	Clev. & Pitts.	97⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	131⅞	400	do	97⅜
300	do	131⅞	800	do b3	97⅜
300	do	131⅝	400	Clev. & Tol.	114
100	do b10	131⅜	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	99⅜
100	Boston W. P.	22	300	Chi. & N. W.	6⅜
2600	Erie R.	77⅜	100	do	60⅞
300	do b10	77⅞	100	do b10	60⅞
200	do s5	77⅜	100	do s3	60⅞
200	Hud. Riv. R.	146½	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75⅝
100	do	146⅝	200	do b10	75⅜
300	Reading R. b3	97½	300	do b3	75⅜

MONDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

This has been a day of large speculations on the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room, and at rapidly advancing prices for Gold and the Public Funds, and most of the Railway shares. The sales of Gold were at 140½@141@141⅛@141 ℘ cent., as against 139⅞ ℘ cent., the closing rate of Saturday night. There was no particular reason or rumor, or sensation for this rise, and we assume that about the true explanation will be found in the facts so patent in other Wall-street operations, that Money is very abundant and bold speculation the order of the day. The Foreign Exchanges were slightly firmer than last week, and standard 60 day Bills on London were 109⅝@109⅞ ℘ cent., and short sight 110@110⅛ ℘ cent. Our 5-20 Bonds keep up in London and Frankfort, without much reference to higher Gold in New-York, and this fact is advancing the old Bonds of 1862 and 1865, May and November, and also the 10-45 years 5 ℘ cents. in this market. The latter sold as high as 104⅜@104½ ℘ cent., and the 1862s at 111⅛ ℘ cent. For the old 1865s as much as 110⅛ ℘ cent. was bid at the 2:15 P. M. Government Board. The new 1865-67 Bonds, July and January interest, sold up to 108⅛@108¼ ℘ cent. The 7.30 ℘ cent's brought 108⅛ and interest, and were taken freely at this figure by one of the prominent Wall-street dealers. The business by private sale in nearly all the Public Funds was greatly ahead of the registered transactions at the Stock Exchange. The market finally left off under a slight pause in the advanced bidding, though the general demand continued strong. There was rather more attention directed to the Border State Bonds, and better figures were paid for Tennessee's, Missouri's and North Carolina's than at the closing last week. The Railway mortgages are also advancing, and the only drawback to an active business in them is the very small parcels offered at the Board. This remark applies to nearly all descriptions of First Mortgages and most of the Seconds.

The New-York and Western Railways were bought and sold by the thousands and in some instances ten thousands of Shares. The speculation was even more general than at the close of last week, and Erie Stock especially higher and apparently under the control of the buyers for a further considerable advance, who took the Stock so freely from the recent combination or "pool" at 74@75 ℘ cent. last Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The sales this forenoon ran up to 78⅛ ℘ cent.; later in the day they fell back to 78@77⅞ ℘ cent. Rock Island advanced to 99½ ℘ cent.; Reading to 97⅛; Pittsburgh to 98⅛; Toledo to 114⅞; Boston and Erie, (the latest Railway fancy,) to 17@17⅛; Terre Haute to 54⅞, and St. Paul Preferred to 66⅜ and Northwest Preferred (under a large demand,) 76⅛ ℘ cent. The Vanderbilt New-York Stocks were 147 for Hudson, 132⅛@⅜ for New-York Central and about 130 for Harlem. The Miscellaneous Stocks were firmer on the Steamship lines, Western Telegraph, Canton and Cumberland Coal, and steady for some of the Express Stocks. Although the leading attraction at the Boards and in the Long Room was the upward movement in Erie, which is enlisting, perhaps, a much larger number of buyers than this Stock has done for six months past, there was time found for unusually heavy transactions, widely distributed over the official list; in the other New-York Roads, in Reading and all the Western lines.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. There was some feverishness on the New-York Railways in the Long Room; Central sold down, at one moment, to 130⅛@⅜, and Erie dropped to 77⅛ ℘ cent., but from these points there was a subsequent recovery.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
C. S. 10-40s	103⅞	104⅜	Missouri	100⅛	101⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛	111⅝	Northwest	60⅞	60¾
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅞	108⅛	N. West Pref.	75	75¾
N. Y. Central	132⅜	131⅞	Rock Island	98¼	99½
Erie	76⅞	77¾	Fort Wayne	104⅛	104⅜
Hudson	145	146⅝	W. U. Telegraph	38	38
Reading	96⅞	97⅛	St. Paul Pref.	65⅞	66
Mich. Southern	89⅞	89⅞	St. Paul Com.	50⅞	51
Ohio and Miss.	33⅛	33⅛	Pacific Mail	111	112⅜
Pittsburgh	97⅜	97½	American Gold	139⅞	141⅛
Tenn 6s, new	60⅛	61	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868	139	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅜
6 ℘ cent., coup., 1868	139	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	108⅜
6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	111⅝	5-20 cou. small, 1867	108⅜
6 ℘ c., coup., small '81	111⅝	5-20 c. 1867	108⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	112	5 ℘ cent. coup, 1871	118
5-20 reg., 1862	108½	10-40 registered, 1864	104
5-20 coup., sml, 1862	110⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅞	7 3-10 2d series	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅝	7 3-10 3d series	108⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ cent. '70	101½	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99¾
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan	105	Illinois coupon 6s 1877	99¾
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan	106	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99¾
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan 1873	101	Illinois War Loan	99¾
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan 1873	101½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	99¾
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan 1874	101½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1883	99¾
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan 1875	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c.	63¾
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan 1877	101	Tennessee new bds	60⅞
N.Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan 1878	101	Virginia 6s, n. b.	41
N.Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan 1874	95½	Georgia 6s	65¾
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	78
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101	North Carolina 6s x.c.	51½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101	Missouri 6s	100⅞
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99¾	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is.	99¾
Illinois reg., 1860	99¾	Missouri Pacific R. is.	100¾
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99¾	California 7s	125⅞
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	99¾	Connecticut 6s	99
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99¾	Rhode Island 6s	99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Bank of the Repub.	114
Manhattan	136½	Hanover	108
Merchants	114	Irving	105
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	127½
Union	115	Nassau	105
America	136¼	Corn Exchange	128
City	175	St. Nicholas	106
Fulton	156	Commonwealth	104
Seventh Ward	107	Importers' & Trad's	116
State of New-York	107	Park	142
Commerce	115	Central Nationa.	103½
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	First National	205
Ocean	101½	Fourth National	102½
American Exchange	115½	Ninth National	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	97⅞	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	97	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	121	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	61½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	121	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	99
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	71½
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	99½	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	92	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	80
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	90	Gal. & Chi. extended	101½
Buf. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	97	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	10[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	98½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85	102½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M.	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	109	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	85
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 p.c.	99½	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	101	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	85½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85½	Pennsylta R.R. bonds	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	70	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	96	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	75
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	98½	Bos., Hart. & Erie 1st	60
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	100		

Mr. E. P. WHITTEMORE has been elected a member of the New-York Exchange, and has formed a co-partnership with Mr. WM. F. MOTT, Jr., under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & MOTT at No. 13 Broad-street.

The Annual Report of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company for 1867, has been made up and directed to be published by the Board of Trustees. It shows a continuance of the preeminent position occupied by this old Company in all that relates to solid means and a large and successful business. The Company return 30 ℘ cent. on Scrip to the policy-holders of 1867, whose risks have been determined. They propose to pay off in Cash one-half the Scrip of 1865, and 6 ℘ cent. interest on this and all other outstanding Scrip. The business of the office in 1867 was in

Earned premiums		$7,597,123
Losses paid	$4,224,364	
Expenses and return prems	1,303,865—	5,528,229
Net business of 1867		$2,068,894
Present assets of the Company		13,108,177

The following summary gives the amount and the per cent. of each class of investments of all the New-York Savings Banks, City and country, as reported for the 1st of January, 1868:

	Amount.	Percentage.
Bonds and mortgages	$31,112,168	22
U. S. stocks and Treasury Notes	48,723,419	34.40
New-York State stocks	8,760,935	6.20
City, county and Town bonds	23,167,788	16.30
Bonds of other States	8,922,321	6.30
Other securities	947,423	.70
Deposited in banks, &c.	8,628,517	6.10
Kept in vault	3,193,943	2.20
Loaned on stock, &c.	5,575,500	3.90
Otherwise invested	2,648,300	1.90
Total means	$141,680,313	
Due Savings depositors	131,769,074	
Surplus	$9,911,239	6.96

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,705,221 44; total payments, $2,326,595 06; balance, $109,913,062 07. The receipts include for Customs $211,000; for Gold Notes, $606,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW YORK CITY.

Water-st., No. 381, 16.8x80	5,550
20th-st., n. s., 96 ft. e. of 1st-av., 68x63	16,000
42nd-st., n. s., 89 ft. w. of Madison-av., 44x100.5	24,000
42nd-st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Madison-av., 22x100.5	12,000
56th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	10,500
75th-st., n. s., 138 ft. e. of 1st-av., 3 l., 75x102.2	1,300
79th-st., 2nd-av., n. w. corner, 4 l., 116x102.2	19,000
112th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.10¾	1,000
112th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.10¾	1,000
124th-st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x100	nom.
127th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th-av., 2 lots, 50x99.11	4,670
7th-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 54th-st., 20x150 } 54th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x130.5 }	6,000
Lot No. 11 Trinder & Jenkins' est., 25.1x69.10	6,600
Between 11th and 12th avs. and 80th and 81st. sts., 4 lots	5,250

Leases Recorded.

Ann-st., No. 25, store and basement, 3 yrs.	3,000
E. 4th-st., No. 23, 4 yrs.	2,100
14th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x103.3, 21 yrs.	1,000
E. 16th-st., No. 100, 5¼ yrs.	3,000
51st-st. and 2d-av., n. e. cor. store, stable, &c., 3 yrs	1,400
93d-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x70, 10 yrs.	60

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., n. s., 116 ft. w. Lorrimer-st., 25x100.3	3,200
Atlantic-st., s. s., 46.8 ft. w. Clinton-st., 21.8x80	20,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. Howard-av., 50x255.7	240
Baltic-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. Howard-av., 100x255.7	480
Gold-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. Johnson-st., 25x100	1,500
Hicks-st., cor. of Woodhull-st., h. l. 20x75	4,250
Houston-st., w. s., 120 ft. n. Myrtle-av., 60x100	2,600
Johnson-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. Morrell-st., 50x100	3,250
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	2,000
Montague-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 25x200	12,000
Montague-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 25x200	12,000
Sandford-st., w. s., 600 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 25x100	625
Sandford-st., w. s., 600 ft. w. of Willoughby-st., 25x100	730
VanBuren-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	250
Van-Buren-st., n. s., 391.8 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 17x100	5,000
Willoughby-st., Hudson-av., n. w. cor., 20x66x12.9x69—4-7th share	2,857
Same property, 3-7th share	2,143
Wilson-st., n. w. s., 125.6 ft. s. w. Division-av., 54.1 x22.6x44.4x20	4,000
14th-st., n. s., 352 ft. w. 5th-av., 20x100	600
17th-st., n. s., 375 ft. n. w. 6th-av., 25x100	420
Atlantic-av., Hudson-av., s. w. cor., 50x100	2,000
Carlton-av., w. s., 77.7 ft. s. Fulton-av., h. l., 20x100	nom.
Harrison-av., w. s., 91 ft. s. Hewes-st., 20x100	900
Myrtle-av., s. s., 69.6 ft. e. Franklin-av., 20.1x71.10x19.10x71.10	4,500
Myrtle-av., s. s., 69.6 feet e. Franklin-avenue, house and lot, 33.9x71.10	7,500
Park-av., n. s., 90 feet e. Nostrand-av., 25x97.9	125
Park-av., n. s., 95 feet e. Nostrand-av., 25x97.9	250
Newtown-road, n. s., 50 feet e. Smith-st., 25x100	650
Newtown-road, n. s., 75 feet e. Smith-st., 25x100	650
4th-av., w. s., 8 feet n. Warren-st., 20x100	3,000

Bushwick.

Shaffer-st., s. s., lot No. 33, 25x100	$280

Flatbush.

Coney Island-road, w. s., 175 ft., n. Johnson-st., 112x175	$2,500

Flatlands.

Flatlands and Bergen Island-road, adjoining Denice's, 50x86	Nom.

Gravesend.

Ryder-av., 304 ft. from Bergen-lane, house and 4½ acres	$1,328

Greenpoint.

Colyer-st., s. s., 75ft. w. 3d-st., 25x100	$5,800

NEW-JERSEY.

Bergen.

Bowden-av., n. s., lots Nos. 42, 44, each 25x100	$1,300

Hudson City.

Church-st., e. s., 75 ft. from Hoboken-av., 25x38.9	$2,200
St. Paul's-av., n. s., lot No. 88, 25x100	450

Jersey City.

Montgomery-st., s. s., near Grand-st., lot No. 21, block No. 7, 25x100	$13,000
York-st., lot No. 12, block No. 7, 25x100	6,500

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

☞ THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS IS REQUESTED to the State Bonds of Alabama, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on Jan. and July 1, in the City of New-York, and also the principal on July 1, 1886. The whole indebtedness of the State is only $3,445,000, and $823,000 are still unsold, of which amount $500,000 are, by direction of the Executive of the State, now offered through Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., financial agents of the State of Alabama, who will receive bids until Jan. 28 for these bonds, and will furnish every information respecting them. They are a first-class investment security.
Gov. Patton writes to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., agents of the State, that he will be able from the ordinary receipts to pay $150,000 of its indebtedness, besides having a surplus on hand sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt which matures next May, and providing for the current expenses of the Government. The condition of the State of Alabama, therefore, entitles its bonds to the confidence of capitalists and investors.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 27, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.		Barley, bushels	92
Flour, bbls.	2,680	Malt, bushels	2,708
Flour, bags	5,554	Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls.	602	Pork, bbls.	64
Cornmeal, bags	4,803	Cut Meats, pkgs.	100
Wheat, bushels	33,636	Lard, pkgs.	1,453
Corn, bushels	35,440	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	38
Rye, bushels	275	Whisky, bbls.	562
Oats, bushels	4,900	Petroleum, bbls.	455

ASHES—Have been in moderate request at $8 25@$8 50 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand at buoyant prices, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been fairly active to-day at a further improvement in prices. Shippers and spinners have been the principal buyers. There has been likewise a good speculative call. The supply of middling grades has been light, and holders have not been eager to realize at even the advanced figures now current. Of other descriptions the offerings have been fair at the going rates. The market closed rather tamely. The aggregate sales since our last have been 6,789 bales, including 2,551 bales to shippers, 2,222 bales to spinners, 1,167 bales to speculators, and 848 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	16	16¼	16½@16¾
Good Ordinary	17	17¼	17½@17¾
Low Middling	17¾	18	18¼@18½
Middling	18¾	18¾	18¾@19
Good Middling	19	19½	—@—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	20,395
Receipts preceding week	19,600
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	296,623
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday last	4,676
Exports since Sept. 1	173,731
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,020
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	50,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,015,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	967,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	625,000
Exports same time 1866-7	421,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	345,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	560,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light supply and moderate demand, at a partial advance of 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,900 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 65@$9 35; very interior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 70@$10 45; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11 80, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 80 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine state and Western	$8 65@$9 35
Extra State	9 70@11 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 90@10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 85@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 35@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 85@16 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. at $9 90@$11 40 for common to fair, and $11 40@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in good request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $6 10@$6 15 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 10 for Western, and $6 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,250 bbls. and sacks at $12 25@$13 65 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues quite dull at $3 70@$4 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in decidedly better demand to-day, partly for export and on speculative account at an advance of 1c.@3c. ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported of 56,500 bushels, including No. Spring at $2 50@$2 53, the latter rate for choice delivered. Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, part at $2 43; No. 2 Spring at $2 40@$2 43; No. 3 Spring at $2 36; and White California at $3 15 ℘ bushel. Sales were also reported of 22,500 bushels No. 2 Spring, on the canal, at $2 20 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in good supply and less urgent demand at a further reduction in prices. Sales have been reported of 97,500 bushels at $1 26@$1 28 for New Mixed Western, $1 34@$1 34½, (nominally, for Old do., in store, $1 23@$1 25 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 25@$1 32½ for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye is dull at from $1 68@$1 78 ℘ bushel. Barley continues dull at steady rates. Sales 800 bushels State at $1 8 ℘ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of only 1,850 bushels, at $1 80@$1 85 ℘ bushel. Oats have been lightly dealt in at a less buoyant price; sales have been reported of 41,000 bushels Western at 85½c.@85¾c., in store, and 87½c.@88c. afloat, and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 80c.@84c. ℘ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Jan. 27, 1868.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,579,750	Barley	129,513
Corn	1,553,916	Malt	41,976
Oats	2,250,138	Peas	3,426
Rye	189,550		

HAY—North River bale has been salable and steady at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 85c.@$1 20 for short and long ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at previous prices, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@55c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c., ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been dull at old rates.

LUMBER—Has been quiet, but quoted steady.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 67½c.@88c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been held more firmly with a light inquiry, including Spirits Turpentine at 55c.@57c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4; Resin at $2 70@$6 ℘ 270 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue very quiet, including Crude Whale at 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 23@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 12@$1 18 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand, within a range of from 10½c.@10¾c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light demand but quoted stronger in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,950 bbls., in lots, at $20 62@$20 75, closing at $20 62 regular for Old Mess; $21 75@$21 90, closing at about $21 87 for New Mess; $18 87@$19 25 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl.; sales were also reported of 750 bbls. New Mess, for March delivery, seller's option, on private terms; and April delivery, seller's option, at $22 25; also 500 bbls. Old Mess, February delivery, seller's option, at $20 65 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 410 pkgs. Bacon continues in fair demand and steady; sales 540 boxes at 10½c.@10¾c.; for Cumberlands; 11¾c.@11½c. for Short Ribs; 11c.@11½c. for Long Rib; 12¾c.@13c. for Short Clear, and 12c.@12½c. for Long Clear ℘ lb. Lard is in rather better demand at a shade firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,680 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13c.@13½c., and small lots of very choice at 13⅜c. ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in rather more request, at 9¼c.@9½c. for City, and 8½c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for country, ℘ lb. Beef is in active request partly for repacking at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$21 50 for Extra do. Sales have been reported of 1,900 bbls. Tierce Beef is in more demand, including Prime Mess at $30@$33, and India Mess $35@$38 50, ℘ tierce; sales 570 tcs. Beef Hams continue in demand at from $29 50@$31 50 for poor to choice; sales 214 bbls. Butter is in fair request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for interior to Prime Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	35 @38
Canada Extra	36 @38

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb.	15½ @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb.	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	15½ @16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb.	11 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	8 @11

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand to-day and without change in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 310 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c.; 2,850 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 87,000 lbs. Tallow at 10⅞c.@11⅛c., 52,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c.; 68,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been wholly nominal in price. No regular business was transacted.

FREIGHTS—Were again a trifle firmer, especially by sail, with a moderate movement in progress. For Liverpool there were taken 1,100 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d. by sail, and ⅝d.@¾d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 350 bbls. Flour by sail, at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl; 22,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 10d. ℘ bushel; 250 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Rotterdam, 100 bales Cotton at 1c. ℘ lb.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS.
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES.—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD CALL the attention of our charitable citizens to several cases of unobtrusive starvation. For particulars address Rev. J. MILLETT, No. 109 2d-av.

USE A. STAFFORD'S NEW PATENT Brass Key Tag, for hotels, steamboats, &c., to prevent parties carrying away the keys. Send for sample and circular. A. STAFFORD, No. 66 Fulton-st., N. Y.

The New-York Times,

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THE ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE in Wonderful Feats of Skill.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
RIGOLETTO. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss Philips, Signor Massimiliani, Signor Orlandini, Signor Coletti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
HERNANI. Characters by the French Dramatic Company.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE PICKWICK PAPERS. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. L. Parsloe, Jr., G. F. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Wm. Cariton, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading characters by G. L. Fox and Miss Rosa Cooke.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CARRIER AND HIS DOGS, AND CARTOUCH. Principal characters by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blanchard, and their Dogs.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT, by the Seventy-first Regiment Band.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
READINGS FROM DICKENS, by Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The news by cable confirms the rumor concerning the intended issue of a new French loan. The report of M. PIERRE MAGNE, Minister of Finance, published in yesterday's *Moniteur*, gives a comprehensive review of the financial condition and necessities of the Empire, and declares a new loan absolutely necessary. It is asserted that it will be put upon the market this very day. Letters from Paris set forth that numerous manifestations of dissatisfaction have marked the announcement of the adoption of the Army bill by the Corps Legislatif. In Great Britain the Fenian excitement has not wholly died out. Our dispatches announce the robbery of a gunshop in Dublin by Fenians. The Fenian BURKE, say our telegrams, denies all complicity with the authors of the attempt to blow up the Clerkenwell Prison. A very heavy gale passed over the southern counties of Scotland Sunday, and telegrams report the loss of several lives.

The Cunard steamship *Siberia*, which left Liverpool Jan. 11 and Queenstown Jan. 12, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to relieve Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, from his political disabilities was discussed for a time, but no action taken upon it. The joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to detail naval officers to attend the International Maritime Exposition was laid on the table. The Supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up, the question being on the motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report the amendment offered by Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. WILSON took the floor and made a lengthy argument in opposition to the position taken by Mr. DOOLITTLE in his recent speech. Mr. JOHNSON also addressed the Senate on the same subject, after which that body adjourned.

In the House, a large number of bills were introduced, read twice and referred to appropriate committees. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ all legal-tender notes which he may have in excess of the amount necessary to pay the current expenses of the Government in purchasing interest-bearing securities; also, to apply, in the same manner, all the gold he may have in excess of $30,000,000; also, to authorize a four per cent. loan equal to the whole amount of the interest-bearing debt. The bill to prevent the payment of disloyal claims arising out of the rebellion, was passed. A bill regarding the rights of American citizens abroad was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It authorizes the President to use all the resources of the Government to secure the recognition of the rights of naturalized citizens. It also exempts from the provisions of the act all persons who shall reside abroad continuously for five years, and also all who fail to make property returns to the Assessor of Internal Revenue. A resolution was adopted, after some filibustering, authorizing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire whether combinations have been formed to obstruct the work of reconstruction, and empowering it to send for persons and papers. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

It was expected that the trial of Gen. GEO. W. COLE for the murder of Hon. L. H. HISCOCK, at Stanwix Hall, Albany, last Winter, would be commenced in the Circuit Court of that city yesterday, and a large audience was consequently in attendance. Nothing was done, however, beyond the filing of a writ of *certiorari* by the counsel for the defence, to remove the case to the Supreme Court. The District-Attorney will to-day move for a trial in the Circuit Court.

Mr. EDWARD THORNTON, the newly-appointed British Minister to the United States, was among the passengers of the *Siberia*, which arrived at this port yesterday.

The extensive linen mills at Streetsville, Canada, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night, involving a loss of $200,000.

Both Houses of the State Legislature assembled last evening, but adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

Gen. HAYDEN, commanding the District of Alabama, has issued an order directing that in the approaching election for the ratification of the new Constitution, polls shall be opened in but three precincts of each county, and that those shall be kept open four days. The same order directs the closing of all liquor saloons in the vicinity of the polls for that length of time.

We are indebted to FREDERICK W. ELY, Purser of the steamship *Herman Livingston*, for late Savannah papers.

Another daring attempt at robbery by daylight was made yesterday by two unknown men, who attacked the porter of A. H. SOLOMON & Co., No. 76 Broad-street, as he entered the hallway of that building with a box containing notes worth $11,000. They threw pepper in his eyes and seized the box, but he clung to it and shouted, and the thieves ran away.

The Board of Audit met yesterday and rendered five decisions, disallowing the claims in each case. Among them was the claim of DANIEL T. VALENTINE, late Clerk of the Common Council, for $5,835 27; and of H. J. FORKER, for $10,585 66. The Board adjourned to Feb. 17, at 12 M.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and concurred in the resolution already passed by the Board of Councilmen, asking for an amendment of the Registry law.

The Board of Councilmen at their meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to report all the facts touching the alleged transfer of the title, or sale to the original owners, of the ground now or lately occupied by the Croton Department, lying between Ninety-third and Eighty-sixth streets. The resolution empowering the Presidents of both Boards of the Common Council with the Finance Committees, to represent the interests of the Corporation in Albany, was concurred in.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday received a communication from the Mayor calling attention to the great expense of the armories and drill rooms, and suggesting a careful scrutiny of all future expenditures.

Miss SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH delivered a lecture last evening before a large audience at Dodworth Hall on "The Street Boys of New-York." It was the first of a series of discourses in behalf of the Newsboys' Lodging House, many of the inmates of which were present.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge RUSSEL sentenced several convicts to the State Prison, viz: ANNIE RILEY, two years; EUGENE LEADY and EDWARD JONES, one year; JOHN GRIFFIN, four years.

United States Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, rendered his decision in the case of the United States *vs.* GARNISS C. BAKER, the alleged defaulting paying-teller of the Tradesmen's National Bank, holding the accused for trial.

Judge CARDOZO delivered an opinion yesterday, deciding some preliminary motions in the case of FISK, BELDEN, &c., *vs.* the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.

The divorce suit of FISK *vs.* FISK was before the Supreme Court again yesterday. The plaintiff asked to have the defendant compelled to accept the costs tendered and give a consent that the action be discontinued, or if that could not be granted by the Court, he asked that an order of reference be given to ascertain whether there had been any collusion between the husband and wife. The Court decided that there was evidence of collusion, but he especially stated that Mr. EDGAR KETCHAM, counsel for defendant, was not a party to it. A reply to the answer was not ordered, but the plaintiff has leave to file a supplemental complaint.

An active inquiry prevailed yesterday for Cotton, which was a fraction dearer. Flour and Wheat were quoted firmer, and the latter was more freely purchased. Corn and Oats were heavy and cheaper. Provisions were in request, and held with more confidence. Groceries quiet. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The cold storm of yesterday caused slow trade at the cattle market with depressed prices. Drovers and brokers affirmed that prices were ½c.@1c. ℔ lb. less than they were one week ago. Receipts were larger than was requisite for the demand. Very few cattle were sold for over 17c. ℔ lb. net weight. Buyers were taking all the advantage in their power of the depressed state of trade. There was a fair proportion of good cattle in most of the droves. Most of the sales were made from 14c. to 16c. ℔ lb. net weight. There is more than usual activity in the milch-cow market. Still, prices favor purchasers. Fair new milch cows were offered for $60 to $75 ℔ head. Fat calves sell readily at 10c.@12c. ℔ lb. live weight. A few of the best were reported at 13c. ℔ lb. The sheep trade is moderate, with no change since my last report. Fair sheep sell for 4½c.@6½c. ℔ lb. live weight. Hundreds are sold below these figures. A small number of the choicest brought more than 6½c. ℔ lb. live weight.

The New Measures of Reconstruction—Why are they Needed?

We applied to the *Tribune* the other day for some information, as to what *necessity* there is for the extreme measures pending in Congress. With prompt and characteristic urbanity, the *Tribune* responds to our request. It is personally and professionally complimentary according to its usual habit. It deals largely in flights of the imagination, and draws a graphic fancy picture of what the condition of the country might, could and would have been if the President's policy had been adopted two years ago. But, mixed up with all these sportive and exclamatory dissertations, the *Tribune* responds to our query thus:

> "In brief, we contend that the new measures of Congress are required to save four millions of our people from *virtual Slavery*, ten more States from the condition of Kentucky and Maryland, and the Union from a triumph of the principles of the men of the rebellion."

Waiving all discussion as to the meaning of the vague terms in which the *Tribune* thus evades the real point, let us remind our neighbor that Congress spent some months last year in framing, discussing and passing a Reconstruction Bill, for the express purpose of accomplishing all these objects. It was passed, against the President's veto, by a *two-thirds* vote in each House. We were assured, in advance of its passage as well as afterward, by the *Tribune* and other party organs, that it fully met the necessities of the case,—that it would save the four millions of blacks from "virtual slavery,"—restore the ten Southern States, properly reconstructed, to the Union, and usher in, promptly and "no mistake," the political millenium.

The bill went into operation. The President disliked it, but he proceeded to execute it. Like Fluellen he "ate, but eke he swore." Of *that* constitutional privilege he was not deprived by act of Congress, and he can scarcely be blamed for using diligently and zealously whatever small privileges they left him. The law was carried into execution,—under military commanders appointed in accordance with its terms. The voters, black and white, were registered. Conventions were called; in every State the call was ratified by the popular vote; delegates were elected; they met in convention, and proceeded to do the work for which they had been called together. Constitutions in some of the States were framed, and in the rest of them that process is still going on. The President has changed some of the Department Commanders, but he had the right, under the Reconstruction law, so to do, and in no single instance have those changes interfered in any manner, or to the slightest extent with the execution of that law, or the process of Reconstruction, according to its terms. Of all this we have high, authoritative assurance. Senator WILSON informed the country, at the opening of the session, that the law was working well,—its administration was satisfactory and effective, and all the Southern States would, by virtue of its provisions, be again brought within the Union in time for the next Presidential election. Similar assurances were given by other Senators, by recognized orators and organs of the party, and were finally indorsed with marked and augmented emphasis, by the Republican Congressional Committee, under whose charge and supervision the whole work is carried on.

While everything was thus lovely and hopeful,—promising full fruition for Radical hopes,—Congress suddenly plunges into an entirely new and rather startling style of legislation. *First*, We have the announcement that a change is to be made in the law on the adoption of the new Constitutions, so that a majority of those *voting* shall suffice to adopt them, whether the whole number of votes be a majority of the registered voters or not. *Next* comes a bill requiring a concurrence of *two-thirds* of the Judges of the Supreme Court to decide any act of Congress unconstitutional. *Third*, comes a law, passed like the last, through the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence, sweeping away bodily the Reconstruction bill now in operation, ejecting the Department Commanders from their positions, making Gen. GRANT the absolute and irresponsible Head of the whole ten unreconstructed States, depriving the President of his constitutional authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and making it a penal offence for him, or any other man, to interfere in any way with the action which Gen. GRANT may see fit to take under the pending bill. And *finally*, (for the present,) bringing up the rear in this grand procession of legislative novelties, comes the bill forbidding the Supreme Court of the United States from taking jurisdiction at all of cases in law or equity, that may arise under the Reconstruction law.

We spoke of these as "extreme and desperate remedies," and inquired what "necessity" demanded their adoption. The *Tribune* does not consider them "extreme or desperate!" We are inclined to think *the people* do. They certainly transcend in the arbitrariness of their provisions, anything we have ever before seen in the history of the country. The rebellion created certain exigencies which called for the exercise of the extremest powers of the Government; but through it all, while the rebel armies held a third of the national territory, and thundered at the very gates of the capital, we had nothing so extreme, no such delegation of arbitrary authority, no such transcending of constitutional provisions and limitations, by any branch, or by all branches, of the Government—nothing so smacking of the absolute despotism with which CROMWELL closed the English Revolution of 1640, and NAPOLEON ended the French Revolution sixty years afterward, as these measures, by which Congress now propose to restore peace and union to a country just emerging from the chaos and confusion of civil war. If these are *not* "extreme and desperate" remedies, pray what does the *Tribune* think would be?

What "necessity" exists for them now? The President, says the *Tribune*, does not do his duty. He obstructs reconstruction. He removed SHERIDAN and appointed HANCOCK—both noble and gallant Union soldiers, who perilled their lives and won imperishable laurels in the contest with armed rebellion. He removed POPE and appointed MEADE. Yet in neither case has either of these changes interfered in the least with the execution of the Reconstruction law, or with the progress of reconstruction according to Congress under it. As we have already shown, we have the explicit testimony of the highest and best authorities on this very point. Concede everything that is charged upon the President: it does not and cannot alter the actual condition of things in the slightest degree. He has not made, and he cannot make, any such change in the state of the nation,—he cannot bring it into any such peril as that it has already passed through: and yet during all *that* great peril we neither heard nor dreamed of resort to such measures as those now proposed.

We protest that looking at the whole subject from the *Tribune's* point of view—so far at least as the *Tribune* sees fit to state its views,—we can see neither warrant nor excuse for such measures as that journal is now pressing upon Congress and the country. *We can see for them no shadow of necessity*,—either in the actual perils of the nation, or in those fictitious dangers which in the *Tribune's* fancy threaten the negro, and its own party policy of reconstruction. We can see but one explanation of the whole movement. Congress has left the people of the Southern States, that is, all the blacks and those of the whites whom it has not disfranchised, free to vote on the Constitutions which their conventions have framed. Do they fear that even with all these precautionary provisions, these Constitutions may be rejected? And is it to *coerce* their adoption, under the forms and pretence of a free vote, that these extreme and desperate measures are resorted to? Perhaps the *Tribune*, while in its present communicative mood, will do us the favor of giving us some information on this point, and the fewer tropes and flights of fancy it may introduce into its reply, the more likely will it be to answer some good public purpose.

In closing we beg to acknowledge the *Tribune's* courtesy, in speaking of the TIMES as "the ablest and most effective Democratic paper in the country." We trust that we are not unduly elated by praise so emphatic from so high a quarter; we are checked by reflecting how rapidly such honors pass from one hand to another, and how much greater and more effective service the *Tribune* is rendering the Democrats by forcing these extreme and extraordinary doctrines and measures upon the Republican Party. The day draws nigh when Republicans everywhere will recognize the *Tribune* and its coadjutors as the "architects of its ruin."

Napoleon and the French Press.

Our special report of the recent proceedings in the French Chambers, which we print in full elsewhere, will be found worthy of perusal. The sitting of Jan. 9, it would appear, was almost wholly taken up by a discussion concerning the liberty of the Press, to which the action of the Government in prosecuting several newspapers for the publication of unofficial accounts of the debates gave rise. Among others, M. THIERS, in a powerful speech, attacked the Government, and M. ROUHER defended the Napoleonic policy. It is hardly necessary to add as a sequel to our correspondent's letter that the strong arguments and brilliant eloquence of the Opposition speakers, if, indeed, they were thought likely to be fruitful of good results, failed of their effect. How little the French Government is influenced either by the addresses of the Left, the leaders of the Liberal Press, or the very apparent opposition of popular sentiment, is shown by the conviction and punishment of all the journalists implicated in the affair, as set forth by our cable dispatches two days ago.

Crime in the Carolinas.

The letter of Col. WILLARD, which we published yesterday, is calculated to remove misapprehensions in regard to the relations of the races in North and South Carolina, and to inspire confidence in the industrial future of those States. The position occupied by the writer on the staff of Gen. CANBY, and previously of Gen. SICKLES, has enabled him to acquire official knowledge of matters pertaining to law and order within the jurisdiction of the Second Military District; while the apparent candor of his statements is a further title to attention.

The vague but oft-repeated reports concerning the feeling which prevails between whites and blacks, and the positive declarations as to the growing likelihood of a fierce collision, are met by Col. WILLARD with a brief but explicit denial. There is no truth, he says, in the current allegation, that the blacks are in an insubordinate condition, and the newspaper stories of outrage are for the most part exaggerated for political purposes. That the blacks, as a body, are good-natured and tractable we have not now to learn; and it is satisfactory to know that demagogism has not yet demoralized them in any serious degree. The statistics of crime are proof, at least, that there has been no marked change in a wrong direction. During the first year after the war white offenders preponderated, in the next the blacks had their turn, and since then both whites and blacks have given no trouble with which properly constituted civil tribunals would not be quite able to deal. It is creditable to South Carolina that, from the outset, "the mildest means of preserving order have always been sufficient." The military tribunals have for some time had comparatively little to do, and the only crime and disorder now known in North or South Carolina are said, by Col. WILLARD, to be "such as the ordinary administration of justice can take care of." To this extent progress appears to have been made toward practical reconstruction.

On another point, Col. WILLARD'S statements deserve notice. What the South preeminently requires is the influx of Northern capital and enterprise, neither of which can be looked for so long as the South is held up as a vast theatre of lawlessness and outrage. The general tendency of reports received from that section in connection with the passing contest of politicians, is most unfavorable to its credit. We cannot doubt that thousands are deterred from seeking homes in the higher portions of the Carolinas by the prevailing impression that life and property are there equally insecure. Col. WILLARD, on the other hand, assures those who contemplate emigration thither that they may go with confidence, not only in respect of personal safety, but of the success which awaits well-directed enterprise.

The Currency in Congress.

The withdrawal from the Secretary of the Treasury of authority to contract the currency is looked upon in some quarters, we are told, "as the first step toward expansion." And an expectation prevails that an effort will at once be made in the House to give effect to this idea by proposing the reissue of a certain amount of greenbacks. The known aversion of the Senate to a policy of this nature is an obstacle to its success; though even in that body, our Washington correspondent states, a project to increase the volume of National Bank paper, "for the purpose of supplying such portions of the country as are deficient in banking facilities and currency," may possibly be carried.

It is not easy to understand by what process of reasoning the stoppage of contraction can be converted into a preliminary of expansion or a vindication of the ground on which it is sought. The fair inference seems to point the other way. For the strong argument against a continuance of the discretionary power which Mr. McCULLOCH has exercised has been its tendency to unsettle values and to embarrass all forms of business. The operations of the banks were impeded by the uncertainty which hung over the money market, and the calculations of trade were as constantly disturbed by the influence of the movement upon prices and upon the ability of the people as consumers. Men felt no inclination to engage in plans which might at any moment be thwarted by the action of the Secretary. They asked, therefore, that the disturbing force should be removed, and that monetary affairs should thus be left to regulate themselves according to the laws of commerce and finance, instead of being regulated by an arbitrary theory or a capricious will.

Having gained this point of fixedness by arresting contraction, it would be madness to revive uncertainty by again resorting to expansion. The latter was bad enough when the necessities of the Government occasioned it. The country submitted to it as to many other ills consequent upon the war, although its disastrous effects were visible everywhere. But who in his senses desires to bring back the ballooning which carried prices higher and higher, or the gambling which took the place of trade? These evils were supposed to have ceased with the exigences which produced them, and we cannot deem their recurrence probable as the product of deliberate legislation. No greater calamity could befall the country than the revival of inflation, with whatever conditions it might be surrounded. It would be the substitution of one cause of uncertainty for another. It would render safe and legitimate business impossible, and be the beginning of a policy that leads to repudiation and ruin.

Whether the amount to be issued be, at the start, thirty, fifty or a hundred millions, matters comparatively little. The principle involved is the main peril. For if thirty or a hundred millions may now be added to the circulation, on the plea that more currency will stimulate business, there will no longer be any guarantee against unlimited inflation. The same plea will be equally available when further amounts are called for; and Congress, having begun the practice of manufacturing money as a means of making it plentiful, will find it difficult to interpose a check. Every period of stagnation will be used as a pretext for sending out thirty or fifty millions more, until finally the bubble will burst, and the national distress will be a thousand times more terrible than any that has been experienced as a result of contraction.

As to the pretence that more paper is needed to furnish facilities to the Southern States, it will not bear serious examination. We are not of those who believe that the amount at present in circulation is so far in excess of the requirements that it must be largely cut down before specie payments can be resumed. The excess is not so great that it will not be absorbed by the growing business capacity of the country within a period whose expiration we may confidently await. No intelligible attempt has been made, however, to prove the insufficiency, which is the assigned excuse for more currency. The quackery which prescribes it as a cure for business ills has not condescended to show, by a comparison of trade and currency before and since the war, that the growth of currency has not kept pace with the growth of trade. Such an allegation betrays the ignorance of those who present it, and yet the clamor for expansion has no other foundation.

The South lacks currency simply because it lacks commodities to sell as well as the repose which must precede the transfer of Northern capital for investment. There is currency enough in the country, and all that is wanted is its more equal distribution, which, in the case of the South, can only be had when the restoration of constitutional authority shall justify confidence and facilitate the operations of industry. The way in which Congress may most effectually help the business of the South is, then, that which leads through permanent pacification. In all other respects it shares the common interest of the North and West, whose real want is—not an increase of currency, but—such a readjustment of fiscal burdens, and such steadfastness in the financial policy, as shall direct a larger proportion of the present circulation into the productive channels of industry and commerce.

China in Trouble.

China is elbowing Russia at such a rate that the latter has been forced to "send a protest" to Pekin. So runs the St. Petersburgh story, which sounds like one of those grim diplomatic jests that portend trouble. We have all heard of that wicked lamb whom the wolf accused of soiling his drinking-place by standing in the stream. It looks now as if Russia had found another "sick man," and she initiates her medical treatment by protesting, in traditional style, against the patient's encroachments. The "sick man" of the Bosphorus could tell his brother of Pekin that if the Czar means mischief explanations are idle. When the lamb shows that he was standing twenty steps below the wolf, and so could not have soiled the stream, he is forthwith accused of a "slander," a year before; and when he shows he was not yet born, "it was your brother then," says the wolf; and when he explains that he is an only child, the wolf, declaring "it was one of your friends," dispatches him on the spot, as indeed he might as well have done without diplomatic prefaces.

China, we fear, *does* begin to look like a sick man—sick with a complication of disorders—bruises without and grievous disorders within. What with the rebels at the gates of Pekin and the Russians on the boundaries; with France overrunning Cochin-China, planting herself but the other day in Anam, and using that rich Province as a base for northerly advances; what with Yankees gaining footholds, and headed by Mr. BURLINGAME, carrying the honors and dignities of the Empire by storm; what with England prying in everywhere where there is a mart of trade, and, once in, "smashing things," like a very John Bull in a China shop—surely there is trouble enough. Not only the southerly peninsula, where the French and English are, but the whole Empire is a "coohin" it just now. The "Flowery Kingdom" is flowery only in retrospect; as for the prospect, that is anything but rosy.

It was a sign of mortal sickness when, the other day, the Emperor contemplated appealing to Foreign Powers—Christian Powers—to help him put down the rebels. What, resort to barbarians "for succor?" Where is the mighty war-god, Kuang-Ti? Surely he ought to be on hand at this crisis, being the very patron deity of the present dynasty. And where are the renowned chiliarchs and colonels, promoted for their splendid archery? And where the two great bands of officers, one distinguished by the round-toed, and the other by the square-toed, boots?

With such resources, when we hear that outside nations are to be besought for aid by the "Son of Heaven"—him of the resistless "five-clawed dragon"—to whom alone among mortals, as Mr. JUSTUS DOOLITTLE tells us, may the wish be lawfully uttered, "May you live 10,000 years, 10,000 years, 10,000 times, 10,000 years"—we say that such a possibility, even, looks bad for the Celestials. With them everything "goes contrairy," while fortune plays into the hands of rebels and foreigners. The other day a great Government arsenal was blown to pieces, and with it, besides vast wealth of military stores, several thousand people, but "not a European among them." Of course not, that is barbarian luck. Russia notes, perhaps, that there is something fragile in the State of China; and while England pushes in India, and France in Cochin-China, she advances with giant strides through Central Asia, and grazes the northerly bounds of the Empire. If the fierce domestic brawls should result in "broken China," she would not object to saving some of the pieces, and putting them snugly away in her own cupboard.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Georgia Convention are taking heart. Their personal expenses, so cruelly denied liquidation by the State, at the hands of Gov. JENKINS, have been mercifully provided for by Gen. MEADE. The fact that they do not really represent the people of Georgia seems to be dawning upon their minds, as the last excitement in their midst was the announced intention of Mr. ASHBURN and his party to ask Congress to recognize and make valid whatever constitution the Convention may construct, without submitting it to the people. The only comment to be made on this is the amazed and disgusted exclamation of *Baron Puck* to *General Boum* at the extravagant proceedings of *La Grande Duchesse*—"*Comme elle va! Comme elle va!*"

Alaska and St. Thomas, Cuba, Canada and Lower California, Sanama and the Sandwich Islands, pale in interest before our new annexation—the Fejee Islands. The King of those happy isles has heard of the news that is running round the globe, and hastens to lay his domains at our feet. To secure our acceptance, he adopts the device of trumping up an old claim which he says we hold against him—a bill on which he paid something a great number of years ago, and which he doesn't want outlawed or barred by any statute of limitations. The debt was the price of three (3) of our deserting seamen whom some of his lively subjects ate up long ago. Here is the bill:

{ King of the Fejee Islands to U. S. A., Dr.
To 3 Seamen eaten by your people, @ $— ℔ Seaman .... $——

To settle this claim, the grateful monarch now proposes to mortgage his islands to us for three years. This is a mere device—he expects us to foreclose and take possession. That is the way they go—Russia, Denmark, Spain, England, Mexico, are bidders in our real-estate market, and to them comes the King of the Cannibal Islands.

Gen. BUTLER may now draw a long breath of relief at learning that Alaska advices up to December 28, (and holiday week is generally a cold snap,) "mention no suffering among the troops. On the contrary they are represented as all well." It was about three weeks ago that the General offered his first "resolution of inquiry," upon which, if at all, Congress ought to have immediately acted, but which somehow it did not even receive. A fortnight or so afterward, General BUTLER, who, in dreams, doubtless heard the teeth of the snow-bound garrison "chatter, chatter, chatter still," revived the resolution, and this time it was referred. If anything were done under it, it would be available just about as Spring opens at Sitka, and, accordingly we are glad to hear from San Francisco that the idea of the troops needing provisions and suffering from the cold, "creates much surprise."

So long as the *Tribune* and the *World* see fit to continue their interesting statistical debate about the extent of their respective circulations, a subject which would naturally seem to be a matter of fact, but which they have contrived to reduce to a matter of opinion, of course we have neither the right nor the desire to say a word. But in its remarks of yesterday the *World* travels out of its way to bring in what is evidently intended to be a fling at Rev. Mr. BEECHER—though with what relevancy we cannot make out. After offering to "see the *Tribune's* quarter of a million, and go a quarter of a million better," it suggests that Mr. GREELEY go for explanation of those mystic words to HENRY WARD BEECHER, "who is a better poker-player and more competent to explain the mystic symbolisms and phrases of that popular and truly national game." Now, we don't suppose it would affect Mr. BEECHER'S character or reputation if that were true, for it is not a game, but the use that's made of it that makes it disreputable; but it happens to be a fact that Mr. BEECHER never played a game of cards of any kind in his life. What is the latent wit of the *World's* joke?

The annual schedule of the City tax levy is always an interesting document, and it is hard to say which, indeed, are the more interesting, the items that are intelligible and specific, or those that are mysterious in their generality. Of the eleven millions to be paid by taxes, everybody can understand, for example, how a million goes to City salaries, and how half a million goes to what is called, with distinguished courtesy, "cleaning streets." Thanks to Mr. PETER COOPER, we also know what is meant by $45,000 for annual "stationery" and $14,000 for annual printing, not to speak of advertising. But when we find in an unbroken string six appropriations for "contingencies," of $74,000; one of $48,000 for "election expenses;" one of $80,000 for "donations;" one for "deficiencies," and one for "errors and delinquencies;"—the element of uncertainty as to details gives play to the tax-payer's fancy. However, we shall presume that all these things are as right as usual; if not, that the Citizens' Association will tell us why not—after the money is spent.

That unfortunate Cotton Tax bill still hangs fire. Why is it that so much uncertainty overhangs all legislation for the South? It is far more paralyzing than the most terrible positive enactments. From the very first days of reconstruction until now the peculiar torture under which the Southern people have suffered has been incertitude. We will agree to anything, only let it be final, has been their constant cry. For the sake of common pity, if cotton is to be killed let it be done at once—make the tax a little heavier or even refuse to repeal it. If cotton is to be saved to America let the unwise tax be done away with in time to be of some good. The Senate is playing its "conservative" *role* at the wrong time.

WILKES'S *Spirit of the Times* calls upon the Press to protest against overloading the City railroad cars. Where, in the name of Rip Van Winkle, has our sportive friend been for the last ten years? The Press has harped on that string in season and out of season, and in all seasons,—day after day, week after week, and year after year: and it has accomplished thereby considerably less than nothing. The cars have grown more and more crowded, the comfort and the rights of passengers are less and less regarded, the conductors are less and less civil, and the companies have everything their own way more and more with each revolving year. They have laid down rails which drive private carriages out of the street. They have rendered the omnibuses as bad as their own cars. They stop only when it suits their own convenience, and they manage things generally with the sole and exclusive object of making money. They care nothing for the Common Council or the Legislature, for they can stop and defeat in either any law or ordinance which would injure them. They care nothing for public opinion, because people must ride and pay their fare, whether they get in exchange a seat, or a strap, or a place on the edge of the platform for their toe-nails. And they care nothing for the Press because of the natural and incurable depravity of their hearts. Brother WILKES will readily see that the case is reasonably hopeless.

Observers of Niagara Falls are of opinion that this world-renowned cataract will probably change its shape and character in a little time. They have taken notice that about half a mile above the horse-shoe cascade, the rapids show as if some disturbance had taken place among the rocks in the bed of the stream; and it is conjectured that the river may have broken into the limestone ridge below, or in some way undermined the front walls of the cataract. If this surmise is a true one, some tearing away or crumbling of the rocks may take place, by which the existing Horse-shoe may be effaced and a foaming slope of rapids left instead of it.

The Mobile *Times* has taken away from the head of its columns the name of Gen. GRANT as candidate for the Presidency. That is an awful blow for the General. We wonder if he will not decline the nomination in consequence? It was a blow to him when that paper hoisted his name; it was the unkindest cut of all when it hauled it down. He survived the one; he may possibly survive the other also. The *Times* has not yet, we believe, settled on a substitute.

The connection between dentistry and diplomacy is not clear at first, but becomes so on examining the new tooth (or treaty) between the Fejee Islands and the United States of America. This tooth, with its "strongly twisted grass cord," (perhaps typifying the nerve of the treaty,) is the regular thing in Fejee stipulations; and, as we are going to annex the Islands, it is as well to become acquainted with it. This tooth is the token of an immense stride in civilization. Formerly, the Fejee Islanders presented the tooth to our missionaries as an act of hostility, or to gratify their hunger. Now, they take no such merely succulent view of our countrymen, but send a tooth in sign of amity. By the way, is not the tooth the national emblem of the Fejee Islands—as illustrating the taste of the people? Dr. BERTHOLD LEEMANN does not allude to this idea, in his learned book on the Fejees.

The *Sun* appeared yesterday morning in an entirely new dress, its page somewhat enlarged and bearing ample evidence in its general style and "make up" that it is fully under its new management. It is greatly improved in every respect, and presents a very handsome appearance. By the way, it occurs to us as a curious fact that every improvement which any newspaper makes in its dress, type, general appearance and—may we not add, Mr. Pumblechook?—general character, is simply a step toward the appearance and character of the TIMES! The circumstance strikes us as singular, but a good many disinterested persons have observed it.

The success of the Constitution over its enemies has been, as everybody has noticed numberless times, indicated with curious accuracy by the barometer of the Gold Market. In view of this little fact—by no means a strange one when we consider the intimate relations between political permanency and commercial prosperity—it is interesting to note that at the close of 1862 gold stood at 133¾; at the close of 1863 it ranged at 151¾; at the close of 1864 it was 227¾; at the close of 1865 it sold for 145¼; at the close of 1866 it was 133¼; and at the end of the year just closed it was tolerably steady at 133¾—although it has since run up to an average standing of 139. In the bare fact that the rebellion has laid down its arms, the Republic is confessedly stronger—otherwise we are back again in the fluctuating tides of 1863. Why is it?

A full day and much animating debate was spent by one of the Southern Constitutional Conventions in considering the question relating to "the right of the people to keep and bear arms." Some of the speakers desired to insert into the section words prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons. Their opponents resisted any such amendment as an attempt to deprive the negroes in the State of the means of defending themselves against inimical attacks. If the negroes expect, and if their immediate sponsors and advisers mean, that the African race in America shall rise to a political and legal equality with the whites, the sooner all these "distinctions of color" are abolished the better. The best organized and most orderly of civilized races, the Anglo-Saxon, the one best capable of self-rule, has by experience proved that a prohibition of carrying concealed weapons is necessary to the maintenance of public peace, and enforce it with stringent penalties. Are an impulsive and inexperienced race, but just freed from dependence and brought into responsible liberty, better able to restrain themselves under the temptation of violence given by opportunity? Hardly.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

There is no opera in the modern *repertoire* that gives so much general satisfaction as FLOTOW'S "Martha." It is always attractive. The story is quick and picturesque; and the music follows without overlaying it. Mr. STRAKOSCH was fortunate in his *caste*, using his company to the best advantage. The event of last evening was, of course, the reappearance of Signor BRIGNOLI. The gentleman has not been forgotten, and, in the dearth of good tenors, is not likely to be. He was in unusually good voice, and obtained a decisive *encore* in the romanza of the third act. Miss MCCULLOCH, although a little cold, sang with much freshness of voice, and was in every way agreeable. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS acted and sang admirably. The other characters were well rendered, and the performance gave satisfaction to the largest and most fashionable audience of the season.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The revival of Mr. ROBERTSON'S comedy of "Ours" at Wallack's seems likely, if we may judge by the house last night, to renew popular interest in a very lively entertainment. The comedy went as merrily and as freshly last evening, to all appearance, as when originally produced two years ago. The piece is put on the stage again with that commendable care and pains in minute details which distinguish the scene and action of every play produced at this establishment. Nothing is slighted in the revival, and the military band and moonlight departure of "Ours" for the Crimea are faithfully reproduced, and with the same exciting results. This tableau, which brings the second act to a close, was thrice encored last evening. The male portion of the cast was as good as ever, and in most essential particulars could not easily be improved in the present state of the New-York stage. In *Chalcote's* three phases of a blase parvenu, oracular friend and lover, and winged messman of the little Crimean coterie, Mr. LESTER WALLACK showed an excellent sense of the distinction between comedy and farce, and never trespassed from the one domain on the other. The hearty old Baronet, *Sir Alexander*, suspected husband and adored chief of "Ours," is again made by Mr. JOHN GILBERT one of his quaintest and most effective parts. It fits that always judicious and artistic performer's measure exactly. In the "twin" afflicted part of *Sergeant Jones*, Mr. YOUNG made every point, and won a laugh for almost every line without extravagance or grimace—by the measured delivery which, while appropriated to this part, falls in so well with the actor's peculiar style. Mr. POLK scarcely realized the character of *Prince Perovsky*, so well remembered as one of Mr. CHARLES DISHER'S last and most shining performances at this theatre. In the passages of the second act he was needlessly harsh in his manner toward the lady he is proposing for. Mr. RINGGOLD is again most excellent as the jealous lover, *Angus*. The lapse of time has not appreciably enhanced the polish or inspired the vigor of Miss GANNON'S personation of the part poor relation, *Mary*. Nevertheless, as a thoroughly proper display of archness and spontaneous gaiety, Miss GANNON'S acting of this part is a chip of Nature itself, and nature of the prettiest kind. Miss RANOE, to whom falls the part of *Blanche Haye*, has many odd things to do in her love-making with *Angus* and her flirtation with the *Prince*, which it is most difficult for a young actress to do and not make ungraceful or unfeminine, but her looks and movements were in easy and happy keeping with the demands of the scene. Miss MORANT, as *Lady Shendryn*, plays a very disagreeable part without any of the exaggeration which it invites. "Ours" will be repeated this evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. BROUGHAM'S collection of characters and scenes from "Old Curiosity Shop," acted last Summer at Wallack's Theatre, was reproduced at the Broadway last night with Miss LOTTA again in the title roles of *Little Nell* and *The Marchioness*. The dramatist ingeniously planned his piece for the purpose of placing this sprightly actress alternately in ludicrous and serious positions. The laughter which the drama excites is moderate, the pleasure it gives great. The success of Miss LOTTA in the two characters is decided. She owes her triumph as an actress mostly to her piquant ways, and hence she is most to be applauded in her performance of Solomon Bears' small servant. She is not so satisfactory if there be depths to be stirred and spiritual meaning to be expressed as in the phases of Little Nell's character introduced to us in Mr. BROUGHAM'S play. However, LOTTA'S *Marchioness*, with her banjo solo, her plantation ditty and the other amusing exaggerations, will, doubtless, become as popular in Midwinter as they were in Midsummer, and the Broadway Theatre, for nights to come, will be as well attended as it was last evening. The piece has been fairly put on the stage, and is cast to the limit of the company here, but there is not much chance for ecstacy over the portraitures of DICKENS' familiar people that are attempted by its members. Mrs. GILBERT'S *Sally Brass* and Mr. JACK'S *Grandfather Trent* were, however, faithful to the spirit of their author.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

REISSUE OF GREENBACKS.

Mr. INGERSOLL's proposition for a reissue of $45,000,000 of greenbacks, so as to bring the total up to $400,000,000, may be regarded as indicative of the feeling of nearly all the Western members on that subject. Its reference to the Ways and Means Committee is indicative of nothing in particular. The position of that Committee on the subject of expansion is not yet fully defined. It is very evenly divided, with the probability of one majority against any further issue when the matter comes up for a square vote.

SUFFRAGE IN THE TERRITORIES.

The Montana Legislature, in which there is but one Union man, the rest being Democrats or rebels, got overhauled in the House to-day for a violation of the law passed last Winter prohibiting any Territorial Legislature from denying any person the right of suffrage on account of race or color. The rebel conclave in Montana have been meddling with this matter, and the Committee on Territories were to-day authorized to look into it. Mr. CAVANOUGH, the delegate from Montana, ineffectually opposed the resolution.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION.

Mr. SUMNER's bill, providing for the representation of the United States at the Maritime Exhibition, to be held at Havre next Spring, was roughly handled in the Senate to-day. After making all sorts of fun of it, the cruel Senators laid it on the table. But if they think Mr. SUMNER proposes to give it up so, they are greatly deceived.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Brig.-Gen. BURBANK has sent a long letter to Gen. HOWARD, giving reasons why, in his view, the Freedmen's Bureau should not be withdrawn from Kentucky on the 15th of next month, as proposed in Gen. HOWARD's circular letter, approved by Gen. GRANT. Gen. BURBANK says that prior to the issuance of this circular the condition of things in that State, of which he is Assistant Commissioner, was eminently satisfactory; freedmen were comparatively safe from outrage, the school work was progressing with happy results, the feeling of the people toward the freedmen was growing better daily, and there was every prospect that the Legislature would soon be forced into granting them the right to testify in her courts, &c. All this, he says, is now changed. The circular order for withdrawing the Bureau has emboldened the rebel element and led them into a renewal of their persecutions of the freedmen. It is pronounced a victory over the General Government, and the end of the efforts of Congress to give freedmen any protection or right other than that conferred by State laws. In many parts of the State it is openly declared that as soon as the Bureau is removed the freedmen will not be allowed to go before courts to make make complaints, and will be punished for such complaints already made. The General also says that the withdrawal of the Bureau now will be most disastrous to the work of establishing and maintaining schools in the State. No new schools can be opened, and many of those now in operation must at once be closed. Under this head he quotes largely from the reports of his subordinate officers, all of whom concur in the opinion that the breaking up of the Bureau at this stage of the work will be the death of the freedmen's school system.

Gen. HOWARD to-day, in response to a resolution of the Senate, sent to that body a copy of his circular letter, dated December last, which provides that with a view to the reduction of officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, whose services can be dispensed with, it is ordered that, with the exception of Superintendents of Education, on and after the 15th of February next, all officers and agents in Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee be dispensed with, and that officers of the regular army be specially designated by the Secretary of War to take their places and act as Assistant Commissioners in those States.

THE ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

A delegation representing the Rock Island Railroad has been here for a number of days in consultation with the Government authorities, with a purpose of arranging points of difference between these two parties. The final basis of settlement agreed upon was the joint resolution submitted to the Military Committee by Gen. GRANT, explaining the acts relating to the armory and arsenal at Rock Island, already published, with an additional resolution that at the end of a specified time after the completion of the new bridge the Railroad Company shall connect their track with it and take down the old bridge; or, in case of failure, the Secretary of War to remove it at the Company's expense.

THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, to-day reported a bill for the organization of the Territory of Wyoming. It is proposed to form it of that part of Dakotah west of the continuation of the western boundary of Nebraska. It is claimed that this area of nearly one hundred thousand square miles contains fifteen thousand inhabitants, and that the population is rapidly increasing, on account of discoveries of rich gold mines. The Governor of Dakotah has recommended the proposed division. The capital is to be Cheyenne City. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories.

DISLOYAL WAR CLAIMS.

In the House to-day, Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, after a sharp struggle, succeeded in pushing through the bill reported by him from the Appropriations Committee, suspending the payment of certain claims until further action by Congress. It was stoutly resisted by the Border State men, including the Tennessee delegation, who say loyal claimants from those States will be the principal sufferers by the action of the bill, but it was pressed as a necessary retrenchment measure, and carried by twenty-five majority.

TREASURY AGENT APPOINTED.

JOHN W. GREGORY, of Scranton, Penn., has been appointed special agent of the Treasury Department, with orders to report at New-York and investigate tobacco frauds.

THE GREENBACK BILL.

The following is the full text of Mr. RANDALL's bill, now under consideration by the Committee on Banking and Currency, the principal feature of which is the gradual but certain withdrawal of the National Bank circulation and the substitution of greenbacks therefor. No final conclusion has been reached by the Committee, but they will probably conclude action on it this week. There is confessedly a stronger feeling in the House for it this session than last, and it behooves the National Banks to exert their influence vigorously if they wish to defeat a measure so inimical to their interests:

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any individual, association or corporation to issue as money any note or bill not authorized by act of Congress, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States such sums as may be necessary for the purposes set forth in this act, not exceeding in the aggregate amount $300,000,000 of United States notes, not bearing interest, of such denominations as he may deem expedient, none of which notes shall be for a fractional part of a dollar; and said notes shall be lawful money and legal tender for debts, in like manner as provided in the first section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," passed Feb. 25, 1862, and the provisions of the sixth and seventh sections of said act are hereby reënacted and applied to notes herein authorized.

SEC. 2. That notes authorized under this act shall be issued only in exchange for circulating notes of National Banking Associations, issued under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1864, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds," &c., and for the purchase of such amounts of United States bonds as may be necessary to carry out the true intent of this act.

SEC. 3. That all circulating notes of National Banking Associations which may hereafter be paid into the Treasury of the United States, shall be retained in the Treasury, and not again put in circulation, and the Secretary of the Treasury may pay out for circulation as the wants of the Government may require, an equal amount of the United States notes hereby authorized to be issued, and the Secretary of the Treasury may exchange United States notes issued under authority of this act, with any person or persons, for a like amount of circulating notes of National Banking Associations; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall notify any banking association of the amount of its notes so accumulated, when such amount is not less than $900; and the said Banking Association is hereby required, within thirty days after the issuing of said notice, to redeem said notes at the Treasury of the United States in lawful money, and to present the notes so redeemed to the Treasury for cancellation; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to cancel the said notes, and to return to the said Banking Association the proportionate amount of United States bonds deposited as security for the same.

SEC. 4. That in case any National Banking Association shall neglect or decline to redeem its circulating notes as provided in the preceding section within the thirty days therein specified, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cancel said notes, and to pay said Banking Association in the United States notes authorized by this act the market value of the proportionate amount of United States bonds deposited as security for said circulating notes, and to transfer said bonds to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund which is hereinafter established, first furnishing to said Banking Association a list of the numbers, dates and denominations of the notes so canceled.

SEC. 5. That when the circulating notes of any national banking association shall have been so far redeemed and canceled at the Treasury that the remaining notes shall not exceed three per centum of the whole amount of circulating notes originally issued to said banking association, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to return to said bank the bonds deposited as security for its circulating notes, and said banking association shall be relieved from its obligation to pay said notes remaining in circulation, and the same shall be redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury and paid, on presentation to the Treasury, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 6. That the amount of United States notes issued under the authority of this act shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in bonds or other interest-bearing debt of the United States; and in the purchases of evidences of the public debt for such investments, preference shall be given, at a corresponding price, to bonds held in the Treasury on deposits as security for circulating notes of National Banks. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Treasurer of the United States and the Comptroller of the Currency shall be the Commissioners of a sinking fund, whose duty it shall be under such regulations as they may prescribe, to receive from the Secretary of the Treasury all bonds and other evidences of debt purchased in accordance with the provisions of this act, and said Commissioners shall forthwith stamp upon each of such bonds or other evidences of debt, "belonging to the Sinking Fund of the United States," and shall cancel all the signatures thereon. Until said bonds and other evidences of debt have matured, all interests accruing upon them shall be paid to said Commissioners, and be invested by them in bonds and other interest bearing debt of the United States, to be added to and become a part of said Sinking fund, to be used and held as herein provided for.

SEC. 7. That immediately after the close of each fiscal year the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish an account of the condition of the said sinking fund in at least one newspaper published in the Cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New-York; and he shall at the first meeting of Congress thereafter report the same to each branch thereof.

SEC. 8. That so much of any law or laws as are inconsistent herewith shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

A TEXAS LAND CLAIM SETTLED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the decision of the District Court for Texas relative to the Mussina land claim, and which was number one on the Supreme Court Docket, having been there for at least twelve years. It may be recollected that for this action in this case Judge WATROUS was charged in the House of Representatives with impeachable offences, and that much testimony was taken in regard to that subject. The matter, however, was not concluded by Congress. The opinion announced to-day sustains him in all particulars, thus vindicating his judicial action.

The Court also decides a case on appeal, announcing the principle of maritime law to be that the master of a vessel has a right to sell his ship in a foreign port when it can be established that there is a necessity for doing so to secure the interests of all parties interested.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Government Commissioners for the Union Pacific Railroad have reported to the Secretary of the Interior that they find the sixteenth section of thirty miles of said road, commencing at the 510th mile-post and terminating at the 540th mile-post west from the Omaha, well constructed and ready for immediate service, and therefore recommended the acceptance of the section. The President of the United States has accepted the section, and ordered the patents and bond accruing by law to be issued to the Company. The 540th mile-post, where this section ends, is 7,525 feet above tide-water.

THE TROOPS IN ALASKA.

Several days ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information concerning the statement that the United States troops at Alaska had terribly suffered from hunger and cold. The Secretary replies that no such information has reached either the Adjutant-General's office or the Headquarters of the Army.

ISSUE OF PATENTS.

For the week ending Tuesday, Feb. 4, there will be issued from the Patent Office 282 patents. During the week 450 applications and 75 caveats were filed.

ARREST OF A BUREAU AGENT.

T. H. HANNON, an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Lake Providence, Louisiana, who absconded from that place a few days since, with $8,000 belonging to freedmen and others, which came into his hands as Bureau Agent, has been arrested at Charleston, S. C., and nearly all the money recovered. He has been sent to New-Orleans, under strong guard, to await trial. The money is in bank, subject to the order of Gen. HOWARD, and will be returned to the owners.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes information that for the year 1860, and the subsequent years to 1867, inclusive—the returns for the last quarter of 1867 being incomplete—the number of immigrants to this country was 1,549,000, and that during the same eight fiscal years the number of passengers not immigrants was 251,256.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

Senator DOOLITTLE has, owing to public engagements, declined the invitation to address the meeting to be held at Cooper Institute, New-York, on Thursday night. He has written a letter to the Committee with reference to important measures pending in Congress.

NEW-YORK.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 27.

The bill fixing White Plains as the place for holding the Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer in Westchester County, for the years 1868 and 1869, was passed.

Mr. GRANT introduced a bill authorizing the erection of piers and wharves on Harlem River below Second-avenue.

The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MALLISON—To create a Twenty-first Ward in Brooklyn.

By Mr. SHERMAN—To authorise the City of Newburgh to issue bonds in aid of certain railroads. Also, for a street railroad in the City of Newburgh.

By Mr. RAY—To promote the interests of small stockholders in railroads.

By Mr. J. L. FLAGG—To enable the State to manufacture boots and shoes at the Auburn Prison.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Mayor of New-York containing estimates of expenses of the heads of departments in the New-York City Government.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following:

Resolved—That the Attorney-General be directed to inquire whether there is at present in the Constitution of the Board of Directors of any railroad or railroads of this State any instance of violation of the provisions contained in section 30, chapter 216 of the laws of 1846, reading as follows: "A majority of the directors of the railroad company (reference being had to the Hudson River Railroad Company, hereby incorporated,) shall reside in the counties in which the railroad shall be constructed, and the same person shall not be a director in any other railroad company in this State;" and if such instance or instances are ascertained to have occurred, then to institute proceedings for enforcing a compliance with the law.

Debate arising, the resolution was laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 27.

The Convention met this evening, and, after reading the journal of Friday, adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of the Reconstruction Convention—The Suffrage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Jan. 23, 1868.

The Convention will probably conclude its labors sometime next week, as it has already reached the 97th article. This article provides that "every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years or upward, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this State one year next preceding an election, and the last sixty days in the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, except those disfranchised by this Constitution, and persons under interdiction."

The following clause created considerable discussion: "No person who shall attain the age of twenty-one years after the first of January, 1872, or who shall come into the State after that day, shall be allowed to vote until he can read or write. No elector shall be permitted to vote at any election who shall not have paid the taxes due by him to the State at the time he offers to vote."

Some were of opinion that such a provision would infringe the franchise of the colored race, while others contended that those who could not read or write were unworthy to be voters. SOLOMON MOSES (colored) was of the opinion that this was a "dodge" to cheat the colored man of the right to vote, as many of them could neither read nor write. CRAWFORD (white) was very firm in maintaining that all men, black and white, should not be allowed to vote until they could read and write.

The last day or two the members have been speaking rather warmly in the Convention upon the filling of city and county offices. The whites evidently wish to place more men of their own color in office than the negroes like, and the latter persist in demanding equal distribution.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The Rights of Naturalized Americans Abroad—Report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

The report made by Gen. BANKS, to-day, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, commences by saying:

The treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, at the close of the War of Independence, left unsettled three subjects of international importance: 1st, the impressment of seamen; 2d, the right of search; and 3d, the question of expatriation. The first and second were virtually settled by the war of 1812; but the third, and most important, remains unsettled. The total emigration to this country from Europe, since the declaration of Independence, is 6,640,000, and as English law holds them and their descendants as British subjects, the question of their rights becomes very important.

The correspondence transmitted to Congress shows that naturalized citizens of the United States being present in Great Britain, without the commission of any offence, have been arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced and punished as criminals, upon the ground that they were natural-born subjects of the Crown; that their allegiance was perpetual and indefeasible except by its consent, and that they were, therefore, subject to its laws and liable to punishment, not only for offences committed within its jurisdiction, but for words spoken and acts performed in the United States. They claim the protection of their adopted country, which has made them citizens and conferred upon them the same rights both at home and abroad which are enjoyed by native-born Americans. The Government is in duty bound to listen to their appeal and to protect them in their rights.

The President called the especial attention of Congress to this subject in his last annual message. The Committee say it is not their province to examine the laws of England under which these prosecutions have been conducted; but as the English Judges appeal to the law authorities of their country in justification of their course, it may not be inappropriate to consider the origin and nature of the claim of indefeasible and perpetual allegiance to the British Crown, which the Committee proceed to do. They next present a clear statement and comparison of the laws of the various European nations and those of our own, together with precedents in regard to the various questions at issue. The conclusion is reached that the claim of indefeasible allegiance and perpetual service is the symbol of feudalism and force. The right of emigration and naturalization, when life or liberty is insecure, or where the prerogatives of conscience are violated, is wrought into the constitutions of all Governments of choice. The feudal claim is as absolute over the mind as the body. It denies liberty of conscience and of thought by the same title that it proscribes the right of locomotion. It dwarfs human capacity and reason, and corrupts the nature of man and society. As a subject the life of BACON is an offence, as a scholar it is the glory of his race. SHAKESPEARE is known to the law as a criminal; in the world of letters and liberty he is revered as an immortal spirit. It will be difficult to find any authority of American law writers, or a decision of American courts in which the doctrines of perpetual allegiance is recognized, except as a tradition of English law, or a case in which it has been regarded with favor, except for the purpose of preventing private injustice or the injury of public peace. It has no authority in this country, except as an element of English common law existing at the time of the Revolution. There is nothing American in the oath of the land barons of England in 1086, or in the feeble paraphrase of that obligation by BLACKSTONE.

The Committee conclude their report as follows:

The United States have a population of 35,000,000. The free people in 1790 numbered 3,250,000; with an annual increase of births over deaths estimated at 1.38 per cent. they could now number 9,925,000. Add 4,000,000 emancipated people, and the aggregate of the population existing would be 13,250,000. The balance of the people of this country, 21,000,000, are emigrants and their descendants. Of this portion, of our people more than twenty millions are subjects of the several States of Europe, and their service is due to them. If they have no right to defend themselves or their adopted country in the event of war with Europe, if restrained by crime and free of all offence, they are in consequence of this claim of service, debarred from travel and from intercourse with civilized nations, or subject to an arrest and compulsory service in the armies organized to fight against their own government. Then the United States has no independent existence. It may have numbers, industry, commerce, letters, science, invention, courage, enterprise, wealth, prosperity and power but it is not independent. Its dreams of equality are delusions, and its sacrifices have been invalid. Every State in Europe will have its garrisons, if these claims are admitted in every part of the Union. The able-bodied portion of three-fifths of our population could be summoned to fight for Governments with which they have no connection, and against those with which their fortunes are indissolubly united; and they would be accounted traitors if found in the ranks of its armies. We have received education, employed, enriched, enfranchised that portion of the people of Europe which its rulers cast off to find them in their strength incapable of lawful resistance to public enemies. They would be exposed to arrest and compulsory military service, or punishment, not only if found in their native country, but in any civilized nation with which their native Governments might have treaties of extradition. MARTIN KOZSTA was a native of Hungary, residing in Turkey, with the consent of its Government. His surrender was demanded by Austria under an interpretation of treaties rejected by Turkey, and would have been surrendered and imprisoned but for the forcible intervention of the Government of the United States. The intimate association of those who are claimed as subjects of foreign Governments is such as to put in peril the rights or peace of all. Its absurdity, if applied to this large portion of our people, is palpable; but the injustice of its application to individuals is equal to the absurdity of its application to nations. The injustice of this principle is more apparent than the remedy. But that there is a corrective for so great a wrong cannot be doubted. It is not in vain to labor for a reconsideration of this great question by European Governments, more in the light of reason and less in the spirit of feudal philosophy. The solution of this important international problem belongs to the men who have capacity to divine the right in law, and the courage to assert its power. That such men are to be found among those who occupy the proud eminence of royal or popular favor cannot be doubted. There is one quarter of the world to which we look with hope. To those who have evoked from the labyrinth of German politics which have been to all students of history in one sense a mystery, and in another a puzzle—who from the elements of anarchy have in an instant and by a word called into being a new creation already recognized as a permanent empire, and which promises at a day not distant to unite a race long divided, and to cement a power in Central Europe long needed that may number sixty millions of people—to those to whose genius and success is due the North German Union, we have a right to turn for the justice we demand. In the foundation of a new power she has wisely submitted her plans to the approval of the people. She has made petty interests that formed petty Governments subservient to great principles that are the only basis of great nations. She has united the people who speak the same language and who reverence the same historic past. She seeks to hold them together by consent, not by force. The Constitution of 1867 is redolent of the future. The Republic of the New World might adopt with profit many of its wise and just provisions. She knows how important emigration is to civilization and to liberty. She felt in the great struggle which terminated at Sadowa the priceless advantages of Germanic emigration to the North which gave to her a friend and an ally in Russia. She counts not less than two million native-born children in the republican family of the United States, and of their descendants nearly six millions more. She will understand how dearly they cherish the glorious memories of the Fatherland. She can comprehend the advantage of an ally and friend in the new world, equal in spirit and strength to that which supports her in the old. The concession we ask is not worth to her the parchment upon which it is written. Her conventions and treaties closely approach it. The legislation of some of the lesser German States, as interpreted by their rulers, require but the definition of a single word to secure to Americans all they ask of Germany. But whatever may be her decision, or that of other States, the point we make must be conceded. That the rights we claim can be permanently denied; that the question at issue will be settled against us; that it is to remain long unsettled, is impossible.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs have entered upon the consideration of the question only by the direct order of the House. It has received the considerate attention which its great importance demands, and the result of its deliberations is embraced in a bill herewith submitted for the consideration of the House. Nothing can be more apparent than that legislation does not alone furnish a remedy for the evils of which the country complains. Local legislation is as powerless to effect the reforms we desire as it is to justify the wrongs inflicted upon American citizens by other nations. But it is indispensable, as a first step, that statute declarations of the rights we claim should exist. It is also important that distinct proclamations of the limitations to the rights we claim should be made. The project of a law which is submitted herewith seeks to accomplish this result. It also proposes that when all the resources of the Government shall have failed to produce a recognition by other Governments of the principles of public policy so long maintained by this in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens, the President shall be invested with the same authority within our jurisdiction as to subjects of other Governments that foreign States enforce upon American citizens within their jurisdiction. In case of collision, reprisal or war, a State is justified in detaining a foreigner against his will. (Van Marten's Law of Nations, 87.) But it is not anticipated that such proceedings will be required. It cannot be that in this age, when all the political traditions of the middle ages are trembling, that Europe will at this day rush to extremities to sustain a claim repudiated by every authority of law, humanity, experience, civilization and justice.

Testimonial to Jefferson Davis in Louisiana.

From the East Feliciana Democrat, Jan. 13.

We noticed in our last issue the visit to this noble and distinguished citizen of the South (JEFFERSON DAVIS) by a committee of the citizens of Jackson, while he was stopping at the residence of his sister, Mrs. LUTHER SMITH, in West Feliciana. The following is the correspondence:

JACKSON, La., Jan. 8, 1868.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, West Feliciana, La.:

HONORED SIR: The unauspicious aspect of the weather having deterred some of the citizens of this place and vicinity from an intended call on you to-day, it is deemed proper to address you a note instead.

As the Chief Executive of the late, but now fallen Confederacy, you enjoyed the respect of all here whose fortunes were linked with that organization, but as the representative man who has borne with fortitude and dignity the insults and abuses of a triumphant faction, you have won and enjoy their admiration.

Crushed and impoverished as we are, it is not in our power to extend to you the elegant hospitalities that it would otherwise be our pleasure to bestow; but should either inclination or the discharge of duty lead you to visit our locality, you will find a home and a hearty welcome in each and all of our habitations.

With high respect, for themselves and fellow-citizens, generally,

P. Fishburn, Thomas F. Noone, William A. Austin. J. C. Thoms, D. Campbell, G. W. Catlett, C. W. Miller, J. W. Jones, E. L. Woodside, E. G. Davis, J. B. Haynes, Jas. Drane, John McKeowen, A. S. Tomb, Thomas S. Jones, H. Reinburg, M. Kirsch, Frank Crilly, Julius Freyhan, J. Reinburg, B. Della Piane, A. Bannon, Charles L. Pond, W. H. Welden, Lucius B. Johnson, James A. Campbell.

MR. DAVIS' REPLY.

WEST FELICIANA, La., Saturday, Jan. 18, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I am deeply gratified for your very kind letter of this date; and assure you that it would give me great pleasure to accept your invitation. My engagements require me to leave for Mississippi so soon that it will not be in my power to visit you, and again look upon a place associated with many happy memories. Your Sufferings and losses have been to me ever present through all the trials to which you so feelingly refer. The desolation which everywhere presents itself in that once prosperous country fills my heart with sorrow; but I hope and trust a better time will soon come to us. The patient fortitude, the cheerful energy and manly virtue which our people display in the depth of their misfortune, cannot fail to bring the due reward.

Accept for yourselves and those whom you represent, the expression of my life-loving devotion, and my earnest prayer, which has so long been daily offered, that the Father will restore our stricken land in the way to which His wisdom seems the best.

I am, most cordially, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

As explanatory of the allusion of Mr. DAVIS to remembrances of the past, it may be proper to state that he was at one period of his life a student in Jackson, and that an elder brother and a sister were members of that community.

The Recent Bond Robbery—Further Examination.

The adjourned examination in the case of EDWIN A. WEED, who is accused of complicity in the stealing of $15,000 worth of bonds from the National Bank of the Republic, was continued yesterday before Justice DARLING at the Tombs Police Court. ADOLPHUS SEMOLIS, clerk for HALGARTEN & Co., testified that the bonds alleged to have been stolen were purchased by the firm on the 28th ult., from CLARK, DODGE & Co. He examined the bonds at the time and entered them in the ledger. He fully identified the bonds found in possession of WEED as a portion of these bonds, though he had not seen them since Dec. 28. The bonds were deposited at the bank in one package, and he did not know whether the boy took to COHEN & HAGEN another package at the same time. All the Missouri bonds were sixes, of the denomination of $1,000 each.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and as counsel was not prepared to go on with the defence, the case was laid over until Wednesday. WEED stated in his examination that he is 29 years of age, a native of Connecticut, a resident of this City, a broker, and not guilty of the charge.

The Newark Spiritualists.

The trial of WILLIAM McEWEN, one of the Newark spiritualists who recently made an indecent exposure of their persons, took place yesterday in the Essex County Court of Common Pleas, on an indictment for lewdness. A number of witnesses, including Mrs. REEVES' son, gave evidence on the part of the State in reference to the exhibitions made by McEWEN, Mrs. REEVES and her daughter. For the defence, Dr. DODD, WALDO HYDE, (a New-York Spiritualist,) Dr. E. Z. WICKES, a brother of McEWEN, and others, gave evidence. The evidence is nearly all in, and the case will be given to the jury this morning.

Miss ALTHEA REEVES retracted her plea of not guilty to the charge of lewdness, and pleaded *non vult contendre.*

The trial of Dr. E. Z. WICKES, indicted for publishing books of an indecent character, will take place to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DESCENT UPON A GAMBLING HOUSE.—Yesterday ROBERT P. NASH, of No. 248 West Twenty-first-street made a complaint before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charging that a game of "faro" was kept at No. 63 East Twelfth-street by one JOHN PENTLAND. Upon this complaint a warrant was issued and entrusted to Sergeant FLAGGERTY and Detective BARKER of the Fifteenth Precinct, who in company with a posse of men visited the designated premises at half-past 11 o'clock last night. The following persons were arrested and locked up in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house: William Ridley, No. 97 Catherine-street; Eugene Valentine, No. 38 East Twenty-fourth-street; James Johnson, Sinclair House; Samuel C. Graham, Boston; John Davis, Pelham; John Thompson, Sinclair House; James Pentland, No. 107 East Tenth-street; Louis P. Clinton, No. 40 East Eighteenth-street; Samuel Baker, Halifax; Isaac B. Eaton, No. 413 Broadway; John Lawrence, No. 31 Sixth-avenue; Richard Tweed, No. 75 Park-avenue, Brooklyn; Louis Birdseye, No. 295 Fourth-avenue; and John Pentland, No. 63 East Twelfth-street. The tables, cards, cue boxes and other implements of the game, also were removed to the Station-house. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice LEDWITH this morning.

BURNING OF A RAILROAD CAR.—As a passenger train of cars on the New-York and Erie Railway, bound for Suffern, emerged from the west end of the tunnel, on Saturday evening, a kerosene lamp at the front end of the smoking-car, which was attached to the rear end of the train, exploded and set fire to the car. There were some thirty passengers in the coach at the time, who were prevented by the blaze from passing to the front cars, and before the train could be brought to a stand-still, the fire had extended pretty well to the rear, placing the passengers in imminent peril. The car was disconnected with great difficulty, and was entirely destroyed. Some time elapsed before the trucks could be removed from the track, so as to allow other trains to pass.

TEN YEARS IN AFRICA.—Lieut. L. L. LLOYD, (colored,) of the First (native) Regiment, of Liberia, lectured last evening in the Cooper Institute building, on "Africa," as seen by him in a ten years' residence in that country. In alluding casually to the blacks in the United States, he said that he thought their destiny was to be "bleached out;" in other words, that the miscegenation of the two races was inevitable. He was listened to with close attention by a small audience.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED AGAINST THE RECEIVER OF THE LATE FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.—Yesterday forenoon Deputy Marshal NODYNE served a paper on the Government Receiver of this bank, FREDERICK A. PLATT, commanding him to appear before the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-York on the first Monday in February, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against him by the late directors of the bank. The complainants seek to get possession of the bank because they believe that they can wind up its affairs more economically than the Government.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MASPETH, L. I.—The extensive oil cloth factory of ALDEN, SAMPSON & Co., Maspeth, L. I., was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday.

NEW-JERSEY.

PROPOSED BOULEVARD.—A public meeting of the citizens of Bergen is to be held at Library Hall, on Wednesday evening of this week, for the purpose of an interchange of opinion relative to the bill to be presented to the Legislature for the opening of a grand avenue through the county of Hudson. It is understood that parties who wield a powerful influence in the Legislature will make strong efforts to defeat the passage of the bill, principally on the ground of the enormous increase of taxes that it will entail, and which cannot well be borne at the present time.

DROWNED WHILE SKATING.—On Friday afternoon, a number of lads were skating on Evans' Mile Pond, and five of them fell in. Two were rescued. The other three, whose names were TOOLE, CAFFERTY and SHINN, were drowned. Their ages range from eight to twelve years.

PERSONAL.—The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Jan. 9, 1868: R. Waterhouse, Robert Reade and family, D. Lowber Smith, V. Botts, W. B. Sage and family, P. H. Stevens and wife, Miss Stoddard, A. Bierstadt, New-York; Mrs. W. S. Packer, Brooklyn; Mrs. Mitchel, Miss Mitchel, Miss Shreve, F. G. Whiston, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Latham, F. H. Shapleig, Mrs. E. H. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. John Read, W. A. Coffin, Miss E. Adams, G. F. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Emmerson, Miss T. Emmerson, Boston; Wm. Rotch, New-Bedford; J. A. Brown, Newburyport; R. J. Watson, St. Louis; E. G. Hall, Gen. F. A. Starring, Chicago; S. C. Gibson and wife; Illinois, H. Emmitt, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Cleveland; Arthur David, New-Orleans; J. D. Robertson, United States.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Bronchitis.—From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, N. Y., May 14, 1858: "I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches." "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lozenges, give prompt relief in Coughs, Colds and Throat diseases, and are for sale throughout the United States and most foreign countries.

No medium has met with so much success in curing diseases of a nervous character, such as Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and other painful nervous affections, as Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. It stimulates the *nerve fluid*, and promotes a healthy circulation, consequently these maladies vanish. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price $1 per package; by mail, two postage-stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,

Manufacturers of

SAND PAPER,

No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,

New-York.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865,

I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the

VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL,)

which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.

The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,

Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.

New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.

Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

Vermont Spring Water, which Cures Cancer, Scrofula, Eating Ulcers, Kidney Diseases, &c., is sold by druggists in bottles marked "Vermont Spring, Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt.," to guard against imposition. Wholesale depot, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

Cold Feet Cured.—A new discovery: no doctors, no medicine, no insoles; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit this amount to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, Laroche, Joubert et Cie Paris Wedding and Visiting Cards.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BURR—HART.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, at the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, N. C., by Rev. Mr. Singleton, HENRY A. BURR, of Brooklyn, to MARY A., daughter of L. A. Hart, Esq., of the former city. No cards.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

DIED.

ATWATER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday night, Jan. 26, EVA, infant daughter of Rev. E. R. and Rosa P. Atwater, aged 16 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, (to-morrow,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 4 Hamilton-place.

ABERNETHY.—At Sheldon, Vt., on Sunday, Jan. 26, MARIA, wife of Charles Abernethy, of this City.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

BERGEN.—At Flatlands, on Monday morning, Jan. 27, of scarlet fever, JANE ANN LOTT, wife of Jeremiah Bergen, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COE.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, SARAH ANNE COE, wife of Edwin Coe, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 168 Elm-st.

DRAPER.—On Saturday, Jan. 25, at the residence of his son-in-law, Abraham Bininger, No. 16 East 10th-st., LORENZO DRAPER, aged 76 years, formerly United States Consul at Paris and Havre.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 4 P. M., without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

FITCH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 26, Mrs. SARAH FITCH, widow of the late Abijah Fitch, in the 91st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of William H. Smith, No. 120 Portland-av., near Hanson-place, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FROST.—In Poughkeepsie, on Seventh Day, the 25th inst., SOLOMON V. FROST, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in Poughkeepsie, on Third Day, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

GIBSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 26, E. T. H. GIBSON, aged 49 years, 11 months and 26 days.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, the 28th, at 2 P. M., at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Friends invited without further notice.

GORHAM.—On Saturday, Jan. 25, LOUISA, wife of Lewis W. Gorham.

The funeral service will be held at St. Alban's Chapel, 47th-st., near Lexington-av., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. The relatives and friends and those of her brother, John R. Richardson, and her brothers-in-law, Sylvanus Haight and Julius Gorham, are respectfully invited to attend.

GILMOR.—On Monday, Jan. 27, at West Hills, L. I., CATHERINE, wife Richard Gilmor, in the 76th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOWELL.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, WILLIAM B., only son of Carll S. and Mary E. Howell.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of United States Lodge No. 207, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from No. 324 East 27th-st. at 1 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

LYNCH.—On Monday morning, Jan. 27, JAMES LYNCH, eldest son of the late Judge Lynch, of this City.

The friends of the family and those of his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Montgomery, are respectfully requested, without further notice, to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely on Wednesday, the 29th inst. The remains will be carried to Rhinebeck for interment.

McKINLEY.—On Monday morning, Jan. 27, at his late residence, No. 356 West 4th-st.,

JOHN McKINLEY, aged 87 years,

one of the American landmarks; a native of Ballintra, County of Donegal, Ireland.

His friends are expected to attend his funeral at 4 o'clock on Wednesday.

PORTER.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, of scarlet fever and diphtheria, after a long and suffering illness, HENRY TILDEN, eldest son of Henry C. and Carrie A. Porter, aged 3 years and 3 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 53 East 11th-st., without further notice.

RANDALL.—On Monday, Jan. 27, JAMES RANDALL, in the 80th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of Wm. H. and Maria E. Adams, are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday at 11 A. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. H. Adams, No. 143 East 28th-st.

☞ Jamaica, L. I., papers please copy.

REDWAY.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 26, Mrs. ANN REDWAY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Sixth Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday (to-morrow) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RAMSAY.—At Alexandria, Va., on Sunday, Jan. 26, Mrs. ELIZA RAMSAY, mother of F. F. Marbury, Esq., of New-York.

SUYDAM.—At Flatbush, on Saturday, Jan. 25, HARRIET VOORHEES, wife of Jeromus Suydam, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Church of Flatbush.

WRIGHT.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock, of scarlet fever and diphtheria, THERESA EVERETT, daughter of James C. and Rachel G. Wright, aged 3 years, 8 months and 4 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 103 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL FUNERAL NOTICE.—The companions of Corinthian Chapter No. 159, R. A. M., are notified to attend the funeral of our late companion, BENJ. G. LYDDON, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M., from his residence, at Factoryville, S. I. The boat leaves Pier No. 19 North River at 12 o'clock noon. By order of

J. B. GARDNER, H. P.

E. M. ALFORD, Jr., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

540 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED,

THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING

WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT

OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC

WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870,

was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. These means are divided into four classes:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS,

having thirty years to run, and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the Company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the Company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses*. The Trustees for the Bondholders are Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these Bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the Government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre, at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which $8,500,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 540 miles) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining 186 of the 1,100 miles assumed to be built by the Union Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	8,500,000
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$88,276,000

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway.

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

JAN. 3, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANSWER TO MEDICAL INQUIRIES.

The large number of letters we are daily receiving from physicians in all parts of the United States, Canadas, &c., soliciting information in regard to the marvelous curative powers of Sarsaparillian and its associates, and the new principles secured in the Renovating Resolvent, compels us to publish our replies through the Press, as the clerical labor involved to answer each letter would require a force nearly equal to the United States Treasury Department at Washington.

RADWAY & CO.

R. R. R. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DEAR DOCTOR: The new principles introduced into our remedies do not consist of new ingredients, but simply a new method of extracting and combining the medical properties of vegetable substances; dispensing entirely with the inert matter which enters so largely into the ordinary preparations of Sarsaparillas, Pills and Lotions in general use.

SARSAPARILLIAN, as used in the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, is the crystallized principle of Sarsaparilla, wherein all the medical virtues of the root reside. By our new process one ounce of the extract of Sarsaparilla contains more of the curative power than twenty pounds of the crude root, as prepared in the advertised Sarsaparillas.

Your second inquiry, "as to the compensating properties of the Resolvent, and its superiority over all Direct Specific Remedies"—more especially in diseases located in the LUNGS, LIVER, SKIN, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND UTERINE ORGANS—we direct your attention to these facts. We adopt the channel of the Press in replying to your inquiries that hundreds of other physicians, who are writing to us for information in regard to the new principles recently introduced in our remedies, and our views on the dangerous use of direct remedies of exclusive properties in organic derangements, to save us the great labor involved in answering each letter.

Direct Remedies of exclusive properties to act on any particular organ or gland, and as a general medicine, unless under the immediate supervision of a physician, is detrimental—as in all specific remedies of great power that augment the secreting functions of the depraved or diseased organs, suspends the functions of others. If the Lungs are diseased or ulcerated, secreting thick, stringy matter, or phlegm, and the constituent secretions of the lungs arrested, these secretions seek escape through the kidneys, which may be detected by the carbon or high color in the urine. The liver, stomach, skin, and other glands become impaired, as all know who suffer with phthisis, chronic cough, consumption, laryngitis, bronchitis, &c. Hydrocyanic acid, essential oil of almonds, tolu, antimony, opium, &c., that form the basis of the popular lung pectorals, cough syrups and consumptive remedies, will, if used indiscriminately, not only augment the decay of the lungs, but will establish a foreign secretion in other organs involved. The functions of the liver, instead of secreting bile, will be forced into secreting the constituent secretions of the lungs; and the kidneys, instead of separating the constituent secretions of urine from the blood, secrete those of the skin, liver, and lungs, not secreted by the liver or absorbed in the circulation.

So with the kidneys, the influence of direct diuretics, by which term we designate agents that are not decomposed in their passage from the stomach to the kidneys, such as buchu, cubebs, juniper, copavia, gin, turpentine, &c., act so powerfully on the kidneys that they suspend the functions of the skin, liver, lungs, &c.

In such cases, the excrements of the bowels and excretions from the skin are scanty. To give these direct diuretics in diabetes, incontinence of urine, dropsy, as general remedies, will result in degeneration or paralysis of the kidneys and seriously involve other organs.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the only compensating remedy in general use that can be used with safety, with the absolute certainty of curing the patient. A dose or two will loosen the thick phlegm and spongy matter deposited in the lungs, and enable the patient to expectorate with ease. It being a compensating remedy, it restores functional harmony and healthy actions of all the organs. Its curative properties are communicated through the BLOOD, SWEAT, URINE, and fluids of the system. Whenever there is ulceration or diseased deposits, it resolves away the deposits, and heals the sores and ulcers, and supplies the waste of the body with new and healthy material.

There is no medicine in vogue that possesses such wonderful power over diseases of the kidneys, bladder, urinary and uterine organs. Its marvelous power in dissolving calculi, and the facility with which it enables the passage of concretions through the kidneys, uterus and bladder, has elicited inquiries from European as well as American physicians. And its extraordinary power in exterminating the virus of syphilis, and driving mercury that has accumulated out of the system of patients uncured by the suppressive treatment of vapor baths of mercury, sulphur, potass, arsenic, &c., and its rapid efficacy in the removal of skin eruptions, discolorations, pimples, blotches, tetters, spots, salt rheum, ring-worm, &c., certainly entitles it to the consideration of physicians. If you have patients suffering with phthisis, or ulcerated lungs, chronic cough, employ the Resolvent, and rub the chest freely with the Ready Relief; if there is indication of constipation or costiveness, one or two of Radway's Pills will secure a regular movement of the bowels. The reparative powers of the Resolvent exceed any tonic or bitter principles known. The general strength is increased, a good appetite always secured, and pure blood guaranteed.

If you have under treatment obstinate cases of nephritis desquamative dropsy, renal disease of the kidneys, weakness, irritation of the bladder; or you discover brick-dust, albuminous lithic acid, or sugar, or other deposits in the urine, or the urine is of a pale straw color, or high brown, or greenish tint, or epithal casts, or threads, or turbid, cloudy or smoky urine, the Resolvent will soon change these signs of threatened danger to its natural sherry color.

THE READY RELIEF, applied to the spine, along the thighs, hips, and small of the back, where there are pains, will quickly remove all uneasiness. RADWAY'S PILLS, in doses of one to three, as the case may require, will greatly aid the RESOLVENT in the cure. Physicians will be supplied with RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT at $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen; $1 per bottle. RELIEF, $5 per dozen, or 50c. per bottle. PILLS, $1 50 per dozen, or 25c. per box, at No. 87 Maiden-lane.

RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—All letters for medical advice, address JOHN RADWAY, M. D. Consultation free from 12 to 2 P. M., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

To J. M. L——lls, M. D., Chicago, Illinois.

CRESYLIC SALT-RHEUM SOAP.

For curing Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases.

(PATENTED.)

For sale by Druggists, or by the manufacturers,

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,

No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

OVER EXERTION, EITHER OF BODY or mind, produces debility and disease. The usual remedy is to take some stimulant, the effect of which is the same as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to fortify the system with a permanent tonic like the Peruvian Syrup, (a protoxide of iron,) which gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA respectfully informs his patients and the public, that he will be (professionally) at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 28, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the close of 1865, or to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mlle. MERIGEAUD and Miss BARLAS, No. 49 Rue du Rocher, Paris, receive a limited number of young ladies as pupils.

The course of instruction embraces French, English, German, Italian, piano, singing, drawing, dancing, calisthenics, &c.

The gardens and play grounds are extensive, and the house is situated in one of the highest and healthiest parts of Paris. The religious education of the children is carefully looked after, Catholic and Protestant clergymen attending the establishment regularly for the purpose.

For a prospectus of terms and any further information, apply to Mrs. SINCLAIR, No. 56 Congress-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 28th, WEDNESDAY, 29th, THURSDAY, 30th inst. and SATURDAY, 1st prox., closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, M.10, and G, 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POLITICAL.

PROTECT THE REPUBLIC.

RALLY! CITIZENS! RALLY!

DEFEAT THE ACTS OF A RADICAL CONGRESS AND PRESERVE THE CONSTITUTION.

A GRAND MASS MEETING WILL BE HELD AT COOPER INSTITUTE ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, AT 7 O'CLOCK,

To protest against the dangerous acts of a partisan Congress, who have, in violation of their sacred obligations, laid treacherous hands on the Constitution of the Union, and assumed the control of the Executive and Judiciary, as well as the Legislative branch of our Government, centralizing a power never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, and endangering the liberties of the people.

The following eminent speakers are to address the meeting:

Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.
Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin.
Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.
Hon. RODNEY M. PRICE, of New-Jersey.
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, of New-York.
Hon. JAMES S. THAYER, of New-York.
And others.

EDWIN FERGUSON,

Chairman Committee of Arrangements, Sinclair House, No. 754 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sizes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

RACINE, KENOSHA, MILWAUKIE AND WATERTOWN BONDS Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st. Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

METROPOLITAN GAS. CITIZENS' GAS. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,322,016 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums	$10,160,125 46

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	4,224,361 61
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,306,865 93

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,232,453 27
Cash in bank	373,374 02
Total amount of assets	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR., CHARLES DENNIS, J. HENRY BURGY, W. H. H. MOORE, CORNELIUS GRINNELL, HENRY COIT, C. A. HAND, WM. C. PICKERSGILL, JAMES LOW, LEWIS CURTIS, B. J. HOWLAND, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, BENJ. BABCOCK, LOWELL HOLBROOK, FLETCHER WESTRAY, R. WARREN WESTON, ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR., ROYAL PHELPS, GORDON W. BURNHAM, CALEB BARSTOW, FRED. CHAUNCEY, A. P. PILLOT, R. L. TAYLOR, WILLIAM E. DODGE, GEO. S. STEPHENSON, DAVID LANE, WILLIAM H. WEBB, JAMES BRYCE, PAUL SPOFFORD, DANIEL S. MILLER, SHEPPARD GANDY, WM. STURGIS, FRANCIS SKIDDY, HENRY K. BOGERT, CHARLES P. BURDETT, JOSHUA J. HENRY, ROBT. C. FERGUSSON, DENNIS PERKINS.

JOHN D. JONES, President. CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President. W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President. J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE INS. CO., No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES N. COBB, PHILIP M. LYDIG, JOHN Q. JONES, FELIX INGOLDSBY, WM. H. ASPINWALL, DANIEL B. FEARING, ROBERT RAY, JOSEPH SAMPSON, ROBERT L. KENNEDY, GEORGE A. JONES, SANFORD COBB, WILLIAM H. GUION, JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company's Ten Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds will receive par and accrued interest thereon, by presenting the same to A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer Chicago and North Western Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, on or before Feb. 1, 1868. Interest will cease on this issue of Bonds from and after Feb. 1, 1868.

H. W. BLODGETT, President C. and M. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 5th day of February next. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be closed on the 23d inst., preparatory to a dividend on the First and Second Preferred Shares, and an exchange of bonds by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for said shares, under the arrangement for sale of the former to the latter Company. The bonds will be ready for exchange at time of payment of dividend on the 1st of February next. The books will be reopened Feb. 3.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO., Jan. 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on Wednesday, January 29, at 2 P. M., at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., and reopen on Saturday, Feb. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., No. 26 Exchange-place.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 157 Broadway, Jan. 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. The poll will be opened from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

BUCKS COUNTY LEAD STOCK.—SPLENDID investment.—For sale 250 shares at any price. Address E. B. H., No. 423 Broome-st.

FINANCIAL

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	111½	112	10-40 Coupon	104½	104¾
Coupon, 1881	111⅝	112	Gold	141⅝	141¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	108⅞	108⅞	June 7.30	108	108⅜
5-20 Coupon '62	111⅜	111⅝	July 7.30	108	108⅜
5-20 Coupon '64	109⅛	109⅜	May, comp'ds '65	117½	117⅞
5-20 Coupon '65	110	110⅛	Aug., comp'ds '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	108⅛	108¼	Sept., comp'ds '65	116	116⅜
5-20 Coupon '67	108⅛	108⅜	Oct. comp'ds '65	115½	116
10-40 Reg.	104½	104¾	U. S. 3 ¢ c. Cer.	100⅜	100⅝

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 27, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $4 85 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 35 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

W. B. SCOTT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 PINE-ST.

Government Securities bought, sold and negotiated on commission at the Government Board.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 22, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

$10,000 WANTED—AT SEVEN PER cent. interest, for three or six months, on good security; a commission of one per cent. will be paid to the party making the loan. Apply to CALLENDER, LAWRENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

BANKS AND BANKERS.—"THE MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' ALMANAC FOR 1868," contains a list of 630 Marine, Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the United States; capital or assets of each; names of President and Secretary; lists of 6,000 Bankers United States; Bankers in Europe, Australia, China, West Indies, &c.; names of foreign bill drawers, in New-York; Members of New-York Stock Exchange; Mining Board and Open Board; Coinage, Debt, Stocks, United States. One volume, octavo, price $2. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

21ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No 1 Montgomery-street, JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

On the 3d day of February, 1868, a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, and in proportion on part-paid stock, clear of tax, will be payable at their offices, in New-York and Philadelphia, to the stockholders of the above joint Companies on the books Jan. 15, 1868. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 9, 1868.

The Directors have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 15th of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 11th inst. to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 156 Broadway, Jan. 23, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	113,100

Thirty-fourth Dividend.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free from tax, Feb. 1, 1868. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, to stockholders registered in New-York. The transfer-books will close on the evening of 18th inst. and reopen on Feb. 3.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 111 Liberty-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the full stock, and THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the scrip stock (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 4th day of February next. B. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th February next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst. to 10th proximo inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the Berdan Firearms Company has been declared by the Directors payable Feb. 10, at the office of L. P. Morton & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. The books of the Company will be closed for transfers Feb. 3, and reopened on the 8th of February, 1868.

WALTER H. BURNS, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 20, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders free from Government tax, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 5th proximo.

The transfer books will close on the 25th inst. and reopen on the 5th proximo.

H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan 14, 1868.

27TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of February next.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next.

Transfer book will be closed from 25th instant to 1st proximo. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February.

The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

26TH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER Fire Insurance Company will pay a dividend of five per cent., free of tax, on and after the 1st February, at their office corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:

5,000 POUNDS of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be packed in boxes of 50 lbs. each.

5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quantity of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than 25 ¢ cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

44,400 pounds POTATOES, 60 lbs. to the bushel, in well-coopered barrels.

31,264 pounds ONIONS, 60 lbs. to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the vinegar, soap, potatoes and onions must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores." C. L. KILBURN.

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES ADVERTISED," will be received at this office until 1 P. M. the 31st inst., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered free of expense to Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, *and subject to the usual inspection thereat*, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

312 feet 5½-inch fine WIRE ROPE, ungalvanized, hemp heart, Roebling's manufacture.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

1,000 feet COMBINATION HOSE, 4-ply, 2½ inch diam., with Gaylord's patent couplings, capable of sustaining a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch, 50-feet lengths.

4 6-feet lengths COMBINATION SUCTION HOSE, with Gaylord's couplings.

1 BASKET, with Gaylord's couplings, to suit engine.

1 CONNECTION, with Gaylord's couplings, to suit engine.

2 HOSE PIPES, combination, with nozzles to suit engine and Gaylord's couplings, to be selected; 88 inches, 8 inch oak knees, to be selected.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

2 STICKS YELLOW PINE TIMBER, each 76 feet long, 27 inches diameter at butt and one-third from butt; 15 inches at top end; to be on a curved line from a straight centre; free from sap and other defects when rounded.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, *which must conform with stipulations on the blank forms* to be had at this office, otherwise bids will *not be entertained*.

GEORGE PLUNKETT, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of February, 1868, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and station, as required.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound: the beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. *No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by Act of Congress.*

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department. J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 23, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following timber, viz.:

115,000 linear (or cubic) feet of Hemlock timber, 12 inches square, in sticks not less than 32 feet in length.

33,000 linear (or cubic) feet of White Pine timber, 12 inches square, in sticks not less than 30 feet in length.

25,000 feet, b. m., of 3-inch Hemlock Plank.

14,000 feet, b. m., of 3-inch White Pine Plank.

8,500 Treenails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.

Pine, Spruce or Ash timber may be delivered in lieu of all or part of the first item of this bill. The whole must be delivered at Burlington, Vt., before the 1st of July, 1868, and at least one-third as soon as navigation opens on Lake Champlain. It must be of the best quality, perfectly straight, of the exact specified dimensions throughout. No other will be received. The prices named must cover all expense of delivery and preparing for inspection, &c., at such points as may be required. The proposals to be made in duplicate, guaranteed, and in accordance with the prescribed forms, which may be obtained upon application at this office.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

J. W. BARLOW, Capt. of Engineers, Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house on the lots of ground known as Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Roosevelt-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Building and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," Proposals for Painting."

"Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MORRIS FRIEDSAM, WM. KENNEDY, EDWARD SWEENEY, THOMAS DRISCOLL, A. J. FULLERTON, Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.

DATED Jan. 22, 1868.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION," will be received at this office, until 1 P. M. the 31st inst., for the transportation by sailing vessel, from the Navy-yard, New-York, to the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., of the following articles, to wit:

15,000 lbs. Oakum, in bales of 100 lbs. each.

100,000 lbs. Old Sheathing Copper, in bulk.

GEORGE PLUNKETT, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES FOR 1868.

FROM THE FRENCH EXPOSITION. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN THE UNITED STATES.

FIFTY DOLLARS' WORTH OF VALENTINES WILL BE SENT ON RECEIPT OF $20. THIS IS THE GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE, BOTH IN PRICE AND IN QUALITY. ORDER EARLY.

T. W. STRONG, VALENTINE DEALER, NOW AT NO. 599 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Jan. 15, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction at the clothing warehouses (hospital grounds,) in this city, on MONDAY, the 3d day of February next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

27,607 great coats, infantry.
28,401 great coats, mounted.
14,229 trowsers, footmen's.
473 trowsers, mounted.
14,265 shirts, woolen.
365 drawers.
41,043 sack coats, unlined.
1,710 sack coats, lined.
3,124 uniform coats.
11,655 uniform jackets.
19,679 pairs stockings.
110 woolen blankets.
17,457 pairs brogans.
2,775 pairs bootees, machine-sewed.
253 pairs bootees, pegged.
90 pairs boots.
1,340 knapsacks.
1,294 haversacks.
1,060 canteens.
902 pairs mittens.
1,387 metallic scales.
30 common tents.
15 wall tents.
28 wall tent-flies.
2 hospital tents.
15 hospital tent-flies.
7 sibley tents.
657 sets tent-poles.
956 cap covers.
236 hats.
2,144 forage caps.
2,500 hat eagles.

Also various other articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples can be seen at the depot within five days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

Terms: Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

G. A. HULL, Capt. and M. S. K., U. S. A.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:

All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire Track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and Supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:

5½ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 CLAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
6 STUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,900 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
9,560 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
586 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
500 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Good.
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWSFEET—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
2 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
2 PUSH CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-CAR WHEELS—Worn.

The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 13, 1867.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 30th of January, 1868, the following-named articles of clothing and equipage:

161 shelter tents.	161 frock-coats, infantry.
65 common tents.	97 frock-coats, musicians.
10 wall tents.	460 blouses.
2 Hospital tents.	194 jackets, assorted.
1 Sibley tent.	53 stable frocks.
100 forage caps.	109 pairs bootees.
314 knapsacks.	349 ponchos.
385 rubber blankets.	5,791 hat cords.
16 wool blankets.	4,234 yards lace.
44 bedsacks.	26 drum heads.
40 picks.	116 Sibley tent stoves.

Also, various other articles in small quantities.

Terms cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down.

Purchases to be removed within five days from date of sale. C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF WHITE GOODS, LACES, &c., ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, At 10½ o'clock, At our Auction Rooms, No. 132 Church-st.

This sale consists of the soundest portion of the stock saved from the late fire on the premises of Messrs. A. BLUM & CO., and will be found to contain full assortments of desirable goods that are seldom seen at auction.

Catalogues and goods ready on morning of sale.

58TH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock M.

40,000 TONS OF COAL,

from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, New-Jersey, during the month of February, 1868. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

RUDDEROW, JONES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 301 Broadway, by order of Abel Horton, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of M. W. Fredenburg, all the stock, Cloths, Doeskins, Canvas, Cassimeres, Linens, Farmer's Satins, Linings, Cottons, and Woolens contained in said store No. 301 Broadway.

Also, one Iron Safe; also, counters and fixtures, &c., &c.

Terms cash on the day of sale.

Catalogues and goods ready for examination on the morning of sale.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:

2,634 pairs machine-sewed boots, and
175,060 pairs machine-sewed bootees.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter. F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY.

A stock of cloths, clothing, hats, caps, &c., being the stock of Julius Schick, will be sold at the auction rooms of WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 132 Church-st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 7, 1868. By order of MEYER WEINSCHENCK, Assignee.

The previous notice of this sale has been revoked.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer—(Robt. A. Haggerty & Co., No. 11 Pine-st.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

I WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, JAN. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the BATTERY BARRACKS, New-York, an assortment of condemned Quartermaster Stores, consisting, in part, of the following, viz.:

ONE CONDENSING APPARATUS, COMPLETE, stoves, stove-pipe, &c., in large quantities; 1 HORSE, and a great variety of articles not mentioned. TERMS CASH, in United States funds. Bids deemed disadvantageous to Government may be rejected.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen., A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

W. T. HOWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF GOOD NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. (The first sale of the season.) Most of the goods have recently been removed from a large double house in the City, and removed to the store for convenience of sale.

THIS DAY (Tuesday,) Jan. 28, at 1¼ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a very large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture, suitable for the trade as well as all others. It will comprise parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, 30 or 40 carpets of various kinds and qualities, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, rich engravings, curtains and cornices, one parlor billiard table, one superior rosewood do., with marble bed, balls, cues, &c., &c. Also, many goods not enumerated. Catalogues early this morning.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

HANDSOME FURNITURE BY BROOKS AND ROUX.—WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at the brown-stone dwelling No. 63 First-place, Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the house. Consisting of elegant suites of rosewood and black walnut chamber and parlor furniture, Axminster and velvet carpets, marble statuary, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood bookcases, two elegant etageres, library and dining-room furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, mantel ornaments, &c., &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 151 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON FRIDAY, JAN. 31, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at the private residence No. 456 West 43d-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, parlor, bedroom and other furniture.

Particulars in future advertisement.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon 750 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of Olcott & Co. 56 Broadway, marked as follows:

300 bbls. K. B. C.
100 bbls. P.
100 bbls. A.
50 bbls. B.
200 bbls. G. D.

and entered in the name of N. Van Biel, H. Chaffee, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 100 barrels distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereon due the United States, under section 23, act March 2, 1867, on satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated June 12, 1867, given by R. Ohmie, for the withdrawal from bonded warehouse No. 40 Vesey-st., of 100 barrels distilled spirits for rectification, and said spirits will be sold at public auction, at the United States bonded warehouse of Olcott & Co., No. 56 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

AUCTION SALES.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

BOOK-TRADE SALESROOMS, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock P. M., CHOICE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

Catalogue of an exceedingly valuable and choice collection of Books, comprising select editions of standard works in every department of literature; many splendidly illustrated works on architecture; many choice books in the French language; also, a large assortment of Shakespeareana, (upward of fifty different numbers,) including many valuable editions of Shakespeare, criticisms upon his works, &c.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7 o'clock, Sale of a choice collection of books; also, over one hundred varieties of IMPORTED VALENTINES, just received from Europe; some very elegant.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS, Feb. 4 and 5.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BAR, BILLIARD SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th, at 12 o'clock, the well-known Bar and Billiard Saloon and Restaurant, No. 889 Broadway, corner 19th-st., now doing a splendid business, consisting in part of four rosewood billiard tables made by Phelan & Collender, bar fixtures, elegant silver plated ware, chairs, tables, crockery, glass ware, &c., &c., together with the good-will and lease. The whole to be sold without reserve.

ALSO, at 11 o'clock same day, at the hotel No. 549 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., two elegant satinwood billiard tables, made by Griffiths.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY (Tuesday,) Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

4,000 packages Malaga Raisins, stained.
19,000 drums Smyrna Figs, in prime order.
100 cases Smyrna Figs, in prime order.
200 kegs Almeria Grapes.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 3 East River:

3,550 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges
1,520 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

Cargo brig *Joshua and Mary*, from Palermo.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the New City Salesroom, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn, GREAT and POSITIVE SALE of 200 CHOICE and VALUABLE LOTS, finely located, (opposite and near first-class improvements,) on Atlantic (Boulevard) avenue, Pacific, Dean and other leading streets and avenues, as follows:

ATLANTIC (BOULEVARD) AV., N. S., entire front, between Hudson and Albany avs.; 35 lots.
ATLANTIC-AV., S. W. corner Albany-av.; 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., N. W. corner of Albany-av.; 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. W. corner of Albany-av.; 16 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. E. corner of Hudson-av.; 10 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. E. corner of Hudson-av.; 16 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. W. corner of Albany-av.; 10 lots.
HART-ST., S. S., 215 ft. w. of Broadway; 11 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. S., 355 feet e. of Utica-av.; 11 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. S., 355 feet e. of Utica-av.; 6 lots.
HANCOCK-ST., N. S., near Broadway; 12 lots.
JEFFERSON-ST., S. S., near Broadway; 12 lots.
CLASSON-AV., W. S., 100 feet n. of Layfayette-av.; 6 lots.

Terms liberal. Maps at the Office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,575 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:

150 barrels K. B. C.
150 barrels K. B. C. 3,672 to 3,821.
100 barrels K. B. C. 3,934 to 4,033.
225 barrels K. B. C.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,184 to 4,433.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,434 to 4,683.
100 barrels K. B. C. 4,884 to 4,983.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,984 to 5,233.
100 barrels K. B. C. 5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits for rectification, and said 1,575 barrels spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, Prest. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Prest.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks, full width, in Leonard-street, from Church to Hudson-street.

2. For building sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

3. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from south side of Morton-street to Pier number fifty.

4. For building sewers in Rose-street, between Frankfort and Duane, and in Cherry-street, between James and Jefferson.

5. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in West and intersecting streets from Chambers to Canal-street.

6. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.

7. For paving Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce, with Nicolson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. North side of Leonard-street, between West Broadway and Church.

2. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, between the Seventh and Ninth avenues; also, both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

3. Two lots on the southeast corner of West and Morton streets, running one hundred and twenty-six feet on West-street, and running one hundred and sixty-one feet on Morton-street.

4. Both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Frankfort streets; also, both sides of Cherry-street, between James-street or James-slip, and Oliver-street, Oliver-street and Catharine, Market-street or Market-slip, and Pike-street or Pike-slip, and Pelham-street and Jefferson.

5. All the lots lying between Chambers, West, Canal and Washington streets, including both sides of the intersecting streets.

6. Both sides of Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.

7. Both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce-street, to the extent of half of the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 18, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, IRA G. MILLER, JAMES M. RAYMOND, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against HARMAN SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867. DAVID J. JONES, MARY ELLEN JONES, Administrators.

d24-law6mTu*

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CERNY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A. M. SCRIBA, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 28 Pine-st.

City and country property of every description bought, sold and rented.

TO CLUB OR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., have for sale or lease a four-story brown-stone house, 25x60 x103, within ten minutes' walk of Grace Church; house first-class, finished in hardwood, parlors frescoed; French chandelier, &c.; furniture will be sold if desired.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC BRICK houses, situated Nos. 19 and 28 Ridge-st., this City. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, Executor, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 WEST 32d-st. Immediate possession. Apply between 10 and 12.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$3,000,000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Rahway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing every variety and condition of farms, from $1,000 to $50,000 per farm; all within from one to two hours of New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., with twenty-one trains per day by New-Jersey Railroad; fifty to sixty minutes from New-York. J. A. MARTIN.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A first class residence with all the modern improvements in a most desirable location; large grounds, handsomely laid out and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; the house was built for the occupancy of the owner, and no expense spared in its erection; terms easy. Apply to MULFORD & CRANE, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., 25 MINUTES FROM New-York by Central R. R. of New-Jersey.—A fine mansion for sale, fronting on river, containing 15 rooms; numerous and complete outbuildings; grounds comprise 4 acres, with great abundance of fruit and shade trees, and a large garden. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SEVENTEEN HUNDRED (1700) acres of first rate oak, hickory and cotton land, in a fine state of cultivation, 33 fine mules, 20 head of fine cattle, 60 hogs, cotton seed out of 260 bales of cotton. The buildings all in good condition. The whole is offered for $20,000 cash. For further particulars address J. M. COOPER, Albany, Ga.

J. M. PHELPS & CO., NO. 5 1-2 PINE-ST., have furnished houses to let at

	year.
Jamaica, L. I.	$1,500
North shore, Staten Island, with five acres	1,800
North shore, Staten Island, with four acres	1,800
North shore, Staten Island	1,200
North shore, Staten Island, with two acres	2,000

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a new handsome country residence, one hour from City Hall; five minutes from depot; $5,000 cash; balance on mortgage. Address S. F., Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2¾ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, A three-story house with modern improvements, $1,000 or $2,000 cash, balance on mortgage.

CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT ON THE UPper part of New-York Island, or at Melrose, Tremont, Westchester, or Washington Heights, a frame dwelling. Possession must be given May 1, proximo. Address, stating terms, &c., SIMS, Box 1,843 Post-office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, NOT BELOW THE line of Flatbush-av., by a responsible tenant, (possession from 15th April to 1st May,) a three-story brick dwelling, with all modern improvements. Address E., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier. *Times* Office.

TO LET—NOS. 666 and 668 LEXINGTON-AV., two beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permits. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

ALL THE UPPER PART OF NOS. 239 and 241 Hudson-st. for business purposes, or divided for offices; a good location, near the new Hudson River Railroad depot and the shipping. Inquire at TURNER'S bookstore on the premises.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., SEVERAL dwellings to rent, ranging from $600 to $1,600. Apply to MULFORD & CRANE, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET—NO. 817 and 819, corner of 12th-st.; can be extended in the rear or on 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light rooms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, for single gentlemen or family; Murray-hill, Lexington-av., near 35th-st.; convenient to 4th-av. cars; will be let reasonably for three months. Address Box No. 1,700 Post-office.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A NICEly-furnished room in a private family, without boarders or lodgers, one block from Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, may address W. M., Box No. 2,875.

NO. 19 ST. MARK'S-PLACE—TO LET—A neatly-furnished large front room and hall bedroom, together or separate, on second floor; also, a large front room on third floor, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with board. Terms moderate.

TWO MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board and nicely-furnished room at No. 140 Warren-st., Jersey City, only five minutes' walk from the ferry. Terms reasonable.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Most central locality; few steps from 5th-av., with or without board; private family; reference exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

A SMALL EXTENSION ROOM ON SECOND floor, with fire, to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen; also two large rooms on first and third floors. No. 52 West 15th-st.

TO LET—TWO NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, ON second floor, at $12 per week, very cheap, at No. 107 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., opposite hotel. Inquire for a few days.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Large rooms with good board for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

A THRIFTY PRIVATE FAMILY ARE desirous of letting a handsomely furnished front room, with bath attached; first-class in every particular. No. 112 East 17th-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR WELL furnished to let to gentlemen without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

FRONT ROOMS, ON SECOND STORY, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with board, may be had at reasonable rates at No. 103 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board at Lafayette. Address S. S., Box No. 89, Bergen Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 166 2d-av.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen only. Apply at No. 117 East 12th-st.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—A FRONT PARlor and bedroom; also a large front room with board.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LIGHTHALL PATENT CONdenser, from steamer Ericsson, nearly new, used but six times, capacity of 1,200 gallons per day; cost $1,000; will be sold for $250. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM HOISTING ENGINE ON Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 51 West-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Gentlemen of intelligence and good address, having some leisure time, may find lucrative employment as solicitors or agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Call at No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 5, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or address Box No. 6,060 Post-office.

A. P. MEYLERT.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT, WITHOUT having to invest capital, can be secured by men of good address, by acting as traveling State and local Agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 5,428, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF AN office and do errands; an intelligent lad, of 14 to 17 years of age, living with his parents in the lower part of the City, would be preferred. Inquire at No. 63 Cliff-st., up stairs, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.

LADIES WANTED.—LADIES HAVING A little leisure time during the day can assist a worthy charity, and those who desire to devote their whole time can find steady employment in a good cause by calling at the office of the Gettysburgh Asylum, No. 546 Broadway.

IF CHARLES THORPE, WHO IN THE Summer of 1864 lived with Mr. Painter in Connecticut, will call at No. 340 Broadway, he will hear of something to his advantage.

ARCHITECT WANTED.—THE SERVICES of a first-class architect wanted; to a competent person a liberal salary and a permanent place is offered. Address Box No. 2,161 Post-office.

WANTED—A WAITRESS, ONE THOROUGHly understanding her business, with good references. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning, at No. 12 East 15th-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY.—APPLY AT NO 5 William-st., Room No. 4, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; or chambermaid and sewing, or wait on a lady; has lived in first-class family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress, by the week or month, understands any kind of dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's, or Grover & Baker's machines; is a Protestant, and has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 211 7th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a thoroughly energetic American woman; understands marketing and baking; would be found an agreeable person to manage any position of trust, having great experience. Address Mrs. C. W., Station D, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY Scotch Protestant woman as invalid nurse or assistant housekeeper; has good experience in sickness; will make herself generally useful, and has good references. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; thoroughly understands the management of a nursery or young children; can give undoubted City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 642 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care and management of children; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS to take in washing and ironing to her house; clothes made up in the best style at a moderate rate; best of City reference. Call at No. 446 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook; is a good baker and good washer and ironer, or would go as general houseworker; no objection to the country, best of references. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; one who understands her business thoroughly; can take charge of a baby from its infancy; best of City references. Can be seen for two days No. 159 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references; can be seen, or address for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A GOOD SITUATION for a young Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, who has lived several years in her family and is thoroughly competent. Call before 1 o'clock at No. 427 West 21st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN English woman, who understands French cooking in all its branches, pastry, creams, &c.; has good references. Address No. 119 West 39th-st., corner 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE A situation; can take care of an infant from its birth; five years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 40th-st., over the coach-house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; has unexceptional City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, WHO is an excellent cook, in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 327 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., in front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidering; City reference given; country preferred. Can be seen at 233 East 45th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL WITH good recommendations a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Inquire at No. 1,434 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting; would assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference; no objection to the country. No. 434 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl as seamstress in a private family. Good City references. Call or address No. 88 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do general housework in a private family. Call at second house above 5th-av., in 18th-st., right-hand side going up. Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as laundress or chambermaid and to assist with washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 East 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, by a young respectable married woman. Good city reference. Can be seen at No. 570 2d-av., bet. 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook who understands all its branches thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class cook; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN cut, fit, and trim perfectly, to go out by the day in families. Call at, or address, No. 246 East 10th-st. for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, in a first-class family. Can operate on W. & W's sewing-machine. Call for two days at No. 10 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, PROTESTANT, not long in this country, a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of a child. Can be seen until engaged at No. 23 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY A SITuation as housekeeper; the best of references given and required. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box 4,968, General Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND plain washing and ironing; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 111 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 222 West 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN COOK A situation in a private family. Inquire at No. 65 Stanton-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to take care of a baby from its infancy. Call at No. 344 8th-av., up one pair of stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress or plain cooking; good City reference. Call at 242 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewing; good reference. No. 242 1st-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PHOTOgrapher, a situation as operator, or to take charge of a gallery; has had large experience, and understands the business perfectly; can give the best of references as to capability, &c.; would prefer a position in this City. Address for a few days C. H. H., care of Anderson Brothers, Passaic, N. J.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; can give the best of City reference; has long experience in the care of horses, and will be willing and obliging; would go a short distance in the country. Address for two days, B. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of country reference from his late employer; will be willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands the care of a greenhouse, flower-beds, cold or forcing grapery, grape arbors, kitchen garden and hot-beds; a first-rate establishment expected. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private boarding-house or dining-saloon, by a capable, steady man, who perfectly understands his business; good references given. Address M. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman (single) who is a good groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City references from his last employer. Address for two days C. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by an obliging, very active civil man, with the very best City reference. Address E. M., No. 1,235 or 913 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has had experience in groceries, provisions and shipping; a good penman. Address I. L., Box No. 6,130 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, BY A single man; can produce the best City reference. Address MAC, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, German, in a private family; not afraid to work. Call or address No. 88 West 39th-st.

A HOTEL CLERK DESIRES A POSITION; is experienced, has a large acquaintance, and can take hold at once—in any office, if desired; will take a day or night post. Address Maj. J. W. B., Station A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL THE FAMILY SEWING.

BARTLETT'S reversible sewing-machines are the cheapest reliable machines, they are made for use hand or foot. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing. Examine the different styles at the Bartlett Machine Needle Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 Fifth-av.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA ....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
COLORADO (new)....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA ....WEDNESDAY, Feb. —
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Mar. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
ALEPPO ......Jan. 29
TARIFA ......Feb. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin ......$80 Gold.
Steerage ....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 5.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 14.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
FRANCE, GRACE......SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, FORBES.......SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE...SATURDAY, Feb. 15
HELVETIA, CUTTING..SATURDAY, Feb. 22
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
ETNA (via Halifax).....MONDAY...Jan. 27
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY..Feb. 1
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY..Feb. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax).TUESDAY...Feb. 11
CITY OF PARIS.......SATURDAY..Feb. 15
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves ......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
RUSSIA leaves ....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
SIBERIA leaves ....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves ....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
CUBA leaves ....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
JAVA leaves ....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
Chief cabin passage $130
Second cabin passage 80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage 145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 1.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 30.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 6.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 1
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 8
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 31.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 7,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading signed for all points in the Interior.
Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received until Friday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.
To ensure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!—SLEIGH-BELLS, &c., cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap; $1, $1, $2, $2, $4, $4, $24, $24, $40, $40, $100. Carriages, carriages; several second-hand at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, Broadway near Bleecker-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORRIS WAITZFELDER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. AUGUR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISRAEL ELIAS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of REINHARD D. SORRIAFER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 27, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER H. STEVENS, Bankrupt.—At the City of New-York in said District on the 11th day of January A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Walter H. Stevens: Take notice, that a petition has been filed in said Court by Walter H. Stevens, of the Town of Thompson, County of Sullivan, and State of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that at the 13th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 9 Law Building, City of Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., in said District, before Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further take notice that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the same time and place, for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
New-York, January 11, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS,
ja14-law3wT Clerk of the District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK STROMEYER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.
Dated New-York, 13th day of January, 1868.
ja14-law3wT* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED M. COFFIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alfred M. Coffin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated at New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja14-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. ELLIOTT, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John H. Elliott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 13th day of January 1868.
ja14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. — In the matter of ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Archibald Johnston, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, Jan. 11, 1867.
ja14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CÆSAR NEWMAN, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Cæsar Newman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interests may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1868.
j20-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE S. FITCH, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867:—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 6th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.
ja14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. BABCOCK, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in court a petition for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 6th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1868. ja14-la3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES T. BROWN, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES T. BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, Jan. 10, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
Ja14-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN HIGGINS, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Higgins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja14-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANSELM KATZ, of the City of Newark, N. J., has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Jan. 11, 1868.
SAMUEL V. SMITH,
ja14-law3wTu Newark, N. J.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—THE UNdersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of NOYES STREETER, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Asignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Att'y for Petitioner, 243 Broadway.
ja14-law3wTu*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES M. ALBERTSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on th 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 28, 1868. ja28-law2wTu*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OLIVER WETMORE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 28, 1868. ja28-law2wTu*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. FULLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, (once a partner with Benjamin Bennett,) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 28, 1868. ja28-law2wTu*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM E. HAWKS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, (formerly of the firm of Hawks & Hurd,) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 28, 1868. ja28-law2wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN THOMPSON, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Thompson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, Room No 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
E. MORE, Attorney for petitioner, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York. ja28-law3wTu*

LUZERNE COUNTY, SS.—IN RE. ASSIGNment of A. N. MEYLERT.—In Common Pleas, No 84, Aug. 3, 1866.—Now, 15th of January, 1868, Court direct that notice of the filing of the supplemental account of J. H. Sutphin, Assignee, be given by advertisement in two newspapers in the County of Luzerne, and in one newspaper in the City of New-York, and that the same will be presented for confirmation on the second Monday of February Term, 1868. Notice in the Luzerne County papers to be given for three successive weeks, and three insertions, one for three successive weeks, in a paper in New-York City.
Certified from the records this 15th day of January, A. D. 1868. M. J. PHILBIN, Prothonotary.
ja28-law3wTu* Per Welliver.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. LOCKWOOD, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John R. Lockwood, in said district, duly declared a bankrup under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
Dated at New-York on the 27th day of January, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
F. C. BOWMAN, Attorney. ja28-law3wTu*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES M. HINMAN, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles M. Hinman, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit.: on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said District.
Dated at New-York City, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
L. K. MILLER, Proctor, &c., No. 192 Broadway,
ja28-law3wTu* New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHAD MARSH, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richard Marsh, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja21-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH BAUM, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Adolph Baum, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1867.
SIMON ROTHSCHILD, Assignee.
ja21-law3wTu No. 312 West 22d-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. BRIDGLAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John A. Bridgland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868. LOUIS B. RADER, Assignee, &c.
ja21-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB L. BACH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob L. Bach, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja21-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy—In the matter of MORRIS D. MYERS, bankrupt. Southern District of New-York, s.s.—At the City of New-York, the 17th day of January, 1868. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Morris D. Myers, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja21-law3wTu*

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

DRY GOODS

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOYLES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
Goods hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.
MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

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14th-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES.
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., CORSETS, &c.,
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

FRENCH CORSETS AND SKIRTS—VELvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's Opera Kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000.—A PARTNER WANTED FOR one-half interest in an established lumber business of first-rate standing; references exchanged. Address LUMBER, Box No. 1,937 Post-office. City real estate will be taken for part payment.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BALDWIN & CO. ......Directors
IMMENSE SENSATION AND SUCCESS.
THE ASTOUNDING JAPANESE COMPANY.
OF HAH-YAH-TA-KEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27,
AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT THURSDAY.
GALA MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.
THE WONDERFUL GIRL,
THE TWO BOYS
AND MRS. HAH-YAH-TA-KEE,
In the Entertainment called the
DANGERS AND TRIALS OF LOVE.
Admission $1. Secured seats $1 50; at the Academy; Cochrane's, No. 866, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DE LA GRANGE.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
First Grand Opera Night by the distinguished
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
Verdi's great masterwork,
RIGOLETTO,
will be performed, with Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Massimiliana, Orlandini, Coletti and Sarti.
Musical Director ......Signor NICOLAO
Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family circle, 50 cents.
Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.
Ticket-office for South Brooklyn at Mr. Jones' jewelry-store, Atlantic-st., next corner Henry.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN......Lessee and Director.
BENEFIT OF MLLE. DEBORAH.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 28,
On which occasion the highly celebrated work
BY VICTOR HUGO,
in five acts,
HERNANI,
will be produced, with new scenery, elegant costumes and appointments, that the distinguished work may be given with the utmost effect by the French artists of this establishment.
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 30,
SECOND NIGHT OF HERNANI.
FRENCH DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The Theatre to be let for the other nights. Apply at the box-office.

STEINWAY HALL.

L. F. HARRISON ......Director
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 31,
FIRST GRAND OPERATIC AND ENGLISH BALLAD CONCERT,
By the celebrated Richings English Opera Troupe.
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Mrs. E. SEGUIN,
Mr. W. CASTLE,
Mr. P. BERNARD,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. E. SEGUIN,
Together with the following eminent instrumentalists:
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER......The Great Pianist
Mr. CARL ROSA ....Violinist
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD.......Organist
Mr. G. H. COLBY ....Conductor
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra, the sale of which will commence on Tuesday morning.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT
BY THE
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND,
Under the leadership of
Bandmaster D. L. DOWNING,
Assisted by the best Vocal talent,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.
Tickets, $1; Reserved, $1 50; which can be obtained at W. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and of A. L. Webber, No. 638 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

The great success attending the first grand performance of Bristow's Oratorio of
DANIEL,
together with the many requests for its repetition, induces Mr. Harrison to announce the second performance for
THURSDAY, JAN. 30,
with the following eminent artists:
MISS MARIA BRAINARD,
MISS CHARLOTTE V. HUTCHINGS,
MR. W. J. HILL,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. H. TROST,
MR. GEO. C. DEYO,
MR. GEO. B. EDDY.
MR. JOHN P. MORGAN ......Organist.
MR. G. W. COLBY ....Pianist.
MR. G. F. BRISTOW.......Conductor.
Theo. Thomas' full orchestra, and grand chorus of the
MENDELSSOHN UNION.
Tickets, $1; Reserved seats, 50c. extra, the sale of which will commence this morning.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE A FULL REhearsal with orchestra, at STEINWAY HALL, on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock. Members will receive their tickets at that time, or of T. L. HARRIS, Recording Secretary, No. 825 Broadway.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

THIRD SERIES—DOWN TOWN.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
AT DODWORTH'S HALL.
TUESDAY, 28th, PROGRAMME:
1. Dickens' Christmas Carol, staves 1, 2, 3.
2. Bumble's Courtship of the Widow Corney. (Oliver Twist.)
3. Old Weller at the Ebenezer Temperance Association.
WEDNESDAY—Shakespeare and Dickens.
THURSDAY—Dickens alone, three pieces.
8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved chairs, $1.
Reserved seats may be procured now at Mr. McFarlane's, corner 23d and Broadway for either of the three evenings.

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING!
HEROISM OF JOHN BROWN,
By T. S. NOBLE,
At Putnam Gallery, No. 661 Broadway.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

MEETINGS.

1517. 1867.
THE JUBILEE OF THE REFORMATION
(Postponed from Dec. 12 on account of storm,) will be celebrated in the English Lutheran Church, on 15th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., on
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. McCRON, D. D., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, and Rev. C. H. PAYNE are expected to address the meeting.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of the American Baptist Missionary Union will be held in the Tabernacle Baptist Church in this City on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., commencing at 10 A. M., to consider the urgent claims of our European and Asiatic missions and the immediate and pressing wants of the Treasury of the Union. Rev. C. D. W. Bridgeman, of Albany, will preach the sermon before the Board, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All friends of missions are invited to attend.
J. N. MURDOCK, Home Secretary.

MUSICAL.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, MANUfacturers, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. This firm make the finest and cheapest instrument in this City. Second-hand pianos at bargains.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand grand square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD OFFERS LESsons to advanced pupils; singing, harp, pianoforte. Residence No. 64 West 32d-st.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, known as CHARLES D. FREDRICKS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party at the former place of business, No. 587 Broadway.
CHARLES D. FREDRICKS,
HENRY A. AVERY,
GEORGE PENABERT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1867.

The undersigned will hereafter continue the business of French picture and window glass, at No. 587 Broadway, under the firm of AVERY & PENABERT.
HENRY A. AVERY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1867. GEORGE PENABERT.

CHARLES D. FREDRICKS has this day associated with him Mr. H. O'NEIL, and will continue the photographic business, (as conducted by him for the past twenty years,) under the firm name of CHARLES D. FREDRICKS & CO., at No. 587 Broadway.
CHARLES D. FREDRICKS,
H. O'NEIL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & MOTT, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, government securities and gold.
Office (until May 1) at No. 13 Broad-st.
E. P. WHITTEMORE,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
WM. F. MOTT, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECIAL PARTNERship heretofore existing between JOHN C. HENDERSON, JONATHAN F. WHIPPLE and DELOS W. GITCHELL, under the firm name of WHIPPLE & GITCHELL, has been dissolved.
The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated at No. 464 Broome-st., New-York, by JOHN C. HENDERSON, or his agent CHARLES R. HENDERSON, who are alone authorized to collect the accounts due the late firm, and to sign its name in liquidation.
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DELOS W. GITCHELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.
The business of the Matteawan Hat Works will be continued by JOHN C. HENDERSON on his own account, assisted by Mr. D. W. GITCHELL.
JOHN C. HENDERSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SMITH & MYERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. RAWDON MYERS retiring.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH alone will sign in liquidation.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
F. RAWDON MYERS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH will continue the iron business at the same place, Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAY, PRINCE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, gold, bonds, &c.
HENRY WINTHROP GRAY,
(late of N. & G. Griswold,)
J. D. PRINCE,
G. T. GREEN.
No. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of H. V. BUTLER & SON, for the purpose of transacting a paper commission business, and are at present located at No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York.
H. V. BUTLER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1868. H. V. BUTLER, Jr.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Second week of Watts Phillips, Esq.'s successful sensation drama of
NOBODY'S SON.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 2¼ and 7¼ P. M.
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
RARE WILD ANIMALS.
Living Giraffe, White or Polar Bear, Pair of Bactrian Camels, Young Gnu or Horned Horse, Pair of African Hyenas, Porcupines, &c.
FOUR BABY LIONS.
Tom Thumb, Elephant Hannibal, Jr.; Infant Female Esau, Beautiful Tropical Fish, Circassian Girls, Zalumma Agra and Zoberde Luti, Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, Sea Leopards, &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
The Management, gratified at the success of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
A TRIUMPHAL SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
announce its representation
EVERY NIGHT.
This piece, from the joint pens of
FULTON & MAEDER,
POSSESSES MORE EXCITING SITUATIONS,
FINER GRAPHIC EFFECTS,
than any dramatization now on the stage.
MISS MARY MITCHELL
IN THREE CHARACTERS,
all powerful and effective,
J. W. ALBAUGH, IN TWO,
MAEDER, THE AUTHOR, IN ONE.
SCENERY BY J. B. AYRES.
THE GAMBLING HOUSE.
"FARO DEALT OF THE SQUARE."
KENO AND ROULETTE.
VIEWS OF LONDON.
A PLAY REPLETE WITH FORCE.
Box book for reserved seats open daily.
PLACES CAN BE SECURED FOR A WEEK'S ADVANCE.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER MATINEE, WEDNESDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ......Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First week of the
NEW EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME
entitled
DON QUIXOTE,
OR THE
KNIGHT OF THE SORROWFUL FIGURE!
The performances will commence with
A SUPERB EXPOSITION OF
EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS,
introducing
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the great New-York Circus Troupe.
Admission, 50 cts.; children under ten, 25 cts.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN:—Sabre Song, 30c.; Dites-lui, 35c.; Pif Paff Pouf, 30c.; Drinking Song, 30c.; Gazette de Hollande, 35c.; LIBRETTO, 30c.; Overture, 40c.; Fantasie, Chas. Wels, 75c.; Tostee Polka, 40c.; Quadrille, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 40c.; Waltz, Strauss, 60c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, parties or weddings, Brevoort Hall, situate on 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Apply to HENRY J. BURCHELL, No. 653 Lexington-av., near 56th-st., in the evenings. Will lease the hall, furnished, to civic societies, by the year.

A HALL TO LET—NO. 285 HUDSON-ST., suitable for a City Mission, Sabbath-school or meeting-place of some society, with entire fixtures for sale. Inquire third floor.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or col e. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

DEPARTMENT OF ART.
The opening exercises of this Department will be held in the College Chapel, on FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M. Classes will be arranged on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 3 and 4, prior to the commencement of the Second Semi-annual Term on Feb. 5.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. A French and English Church School for ladies, generously sustained and moderately expensive; the next session opens on the 29th of January. For the prospectus address the Rector.

A FEW SCHOLARS RECEIVED FOR instructions upon piano by a lady who has had greatest advantages and experience; best references, City and elsewhere. Inquire or address "G," at Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, or at No. 153 (new No.) East 27th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Pupils received at any time. Terms, $250 per year. For circulars address Principals, Mr. or Mrs. R. BOLTON, or J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools.
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—FOR THE most thorough, extensive and accomplished education of young ladies, at a moderate cost. Next session begins Feb. 6. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania, $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address
F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A LADY DESIRES PRIVATE LESSONS in the higher branches of English. Accomplished lady teachers address M. M., Post-office Box No. 1504, stating terms per hour; references exchanged.

MLLE. M., FRENCH TEACHER, WISHes to get two more pupils, ladies or misses, for the afternoon; no objection to go in vicinity; reference given. Address Mlle. M., No. 77 West 17th-st.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish boarding school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York. The second session begins Feb. 3.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG PARISIAN OF HIGH EDUCAtion would like to teach the French language; method simple and rapid; lessons strictly private to ladies and gentlemen, at their or his residence; few hours can be consecrated to schools. Address G. L. P., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY OF several years' experience as teacher of English branches, Latin, French and drawing; best of references given. Apply to or address TEACHER, care of Rev. W. N. Cleveland, No. 96 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

CONSTANT DEMAND FOR GOOD TEACHers at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 430 Broome-st., N. Y. Principals and Assistants should make early application. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED AND refined lady, who is especially qualified to take charge of the primary department in a school. Address INSTITUTE, Station G, New-York City.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour.
C. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,193 Broadway.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 11 O'CLOCK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 1868.
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimor, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
BUILDING OF THE DARK TOWER.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
ACT 2—THE KINGDOM OF FISHES.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
AN INTERMISSION.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Last week but one of the successful
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 29,
at 8 o'clock.
LA FAVORITA,
with Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Signors Brignoli, Orlandini, Susini.
THURSDAY—LUCRETIA BORGIA.
FRIDAY—RIGOLETTO.
SATURDAY—FOURTH GRAND MATINEE,
MARTHA.
Admission to Matinee—all parts of the House—$1.
Tickets for the Matinee can now be purchased at the box-office of Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.
Scale of Prices—Admission $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; private boxes, $12 and $20; family circle, (entrance on 24th-st.,) 75 cents.
Seats for either opera night this week can now be had at the regular ticket offices as above.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, 1868,
will be presented with all its original brilliant effects, military band, beautiful scenery and a great cast, the comic Drama, written by T. W. Robertson and Artemus Ward, entitled
"OURS."
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss KATE RANOE and Miss MARY SCOTT.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29—THE WONDER.
THURSDAY, Jan. 30—"OURS."
FRIDAY, Jan. 31—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, AND WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY, Feb. 1—"OURS."
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THIS WEEK ONLY. LAST NIGHTS
of Shakespeare's exquisite Romance,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
THE 100TH AND FINAL PERFORMANCE
of this memorable production will be given on
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 1.
Its retirement is in accordance with a prearranged programme, and the Management treasure, with no little pride, the high-toned expressions of critical and popular approval which proclaimed its matchless beauty and ennobled its magnificent success
BOTTOM ....Mr. G. L. FOX.
OBERON ....Miss ROSA COOKE.
LAST MIDSUMMER DREAM MATINEE, Saturday.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 3—The peerless
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL as FANCHON.
[First appearance since her return from Europe.]
Mr. J. W. COLLIER.........as..........LANDRY.
It is its deference to the enduring fame of this beautiful and original triumph of Miss Mitchell's genius that it has been selected, in preference to the newer plays of her repertoire, as the most fitting to mark her rentree upon this scene of her earliest metropolitan success.
Box sheet opens TO-MORROW MORNING.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

No. 728 Broadway.
THIS EVENING AND THURSDAY,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
THE PICKWICK PAPERS
by
Charles Dickens
With the GREAT TRIAL OF BARDELL vs. PICKWICK AND MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THURSDAY EVENING—"PICKWICK PAPERS."
FRIDAY—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
SATURDAY—"PICKWICK."
Seats may be secured for any evening.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

A GLORIUS WELCOME AND PERFECT OVATION
TO THE PET OF THE PUBLIC.
LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA,
and first living Juvenile Star of her day.
THIS EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
CHARLES DICKENS' and JOHN BROUGHAM'S
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA ......as......LITTLE NELL.
LOTTA ......as......THE MARCHIONESS.
SATURDAY, LOTTA and LITTLE NELL MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WM. B. FRELIGH ....Proprietor and Manager.
LAST WEEK OF MR. AND MRS. EDWIN BLANCHARD AND THEIR ACTING DOGS.

THE CARRIER AND HIS DOGS. Mr. and Mrs. BLANCHARD, and the Dogs. BOLLAS, the Comic Singer.	The French Sensation drama of CARTOUCH, The Highwayman of Paris. comic drama of the Fighting Yankee. The Flying Man, Mons. JEVENIE.	Challenge Clog Dance by the champions Dick Sands, B. Goldsmith, W. Ashcroft.

FRIDAY EVENING FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. BLANCHARD.
Mr. S. EDDY on MONDAY, Feb. 3.

BUNYAN HALL.

INCREASED INTEREST—DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
THE PILGRIM IN HIS 20TH WEEK.
Every Afternoon at 3; every Evening at 8.
FINE PAINTINGS! GOOD MUSIC!
DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE.
Prices 25, 50 and 75 cents.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCK'S

First series of Readings in this City will commence on Feb. 10, at Steinway Hall. Popular prices. Associations treated with for Mr. Murdock's services.
SAMUEL COLVILLES, Manager.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 182 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucheur, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

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AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Imperfect Reconstruction — Miscellaneous News—Mechanics and Laborers Wanted in Tennessee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Jan. 23, 1868.

The effort of the TIMES to sustain Gen. HANCOCK in his honest endeavors to subordinate the military to the civil law, must meet with the hearty approval of every true patriot. There are certain features of Gen. HANCOCK's orders concerning the administration of the civil laws by the judicial tribunals which are worthy of commendation and of special attention, as they have been assailed with peculiar violence by a certain class of the partisan Press of the country. I refer to his orders concerning the selection of jurors for the trial of civil cases. It has been the practice in some of the Southern States, since the war, to select jurors only from those enfranchised by special constitutional provisions or military orders. Gen. HANCOCK found such orders in force in his district and set them aside. An experience under the special reconstruction of Tennessee has developed the baneful results of such laws, and if any defence was needed for him, he would find it in the experience of our judicial tribunals. I have had occasion, heretofore, to refer to the alarming developments witnessed in our courts in this respect, but as an evidence of the effects of partisan legislation, a constant recurrence to these results might be of public good. Those only who appreciate the value of an honest judiciary as one of the safeguards of civil liberty, are competent to realize the danger which these jury-laws provoke. The fact that such laws are enacted in retaliation for like oppressive statutes enforced by the rebels when they were in power, explains their nature and danger. Retaliation and the fear of future oppression, has been the reason and logic upon which most of our late Tennessee laws have been justified. Whatever merit such reasoning may have in determining laws for the control of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government, it has none in weighing the merits of laws to govern the administration of justice. The rights of person and property are too dear to be determined by judicial officers and jurors created for the purpose of serving party. We have had in Tennessee for two years a law which makes disfranchisement a cause for challenge in impanneling juries. So corrupting has this law been that in some courts the verdict of a jury can be determined by the political *status* of the jurors. In a neighboring county, not long since, one of these partisan juries brought in two verdicts within the same hour, in direct conflict with each other, both in favor of their confederates in the Union League. In the first case the plaintiff was a "loyal" man, and their verdict was in his favor; in the second case, the plaintiff was a rebel, and their verdict was against him, though the principles involved were precisely the same in both cases. Like corruption has possessed some in high judicial positions. Politics frequently manifests their influence in courts in ordinary times; but when that influence is forced into the courts by legislation, it becomes alarming and dangerous. When litigants, having important suits pending, attach themselves to partisan organizations to gain their influence in the jury-box, as is and has been done here, the evil cries aloud for redress. If reconstruction means that none but partisans of the dominant faction are to have protection in the courts, then none but partisans should be allowed in the jury box. When military commanders or legislatures fix that qualification as one requisite for jurors, they offer a premium and their public indorsement upon corruption. It is no justificaiton for such laws that the rebels did the same to oppress Union men. They legislated in war times to suppress liberty and loyalty, while present laws are enacted in a time of peace for a permanent society and for the protection of liberty and the administration of justice to all men. This notorious corruption of which I write is one of the results of *partisan reconstruction*, and one of the evidences of that ideal "government, *republican* in form," which we have in Tennessee.

The action of the State Convention which met in Nashville yesterday is rather significant. Why was not Gov. BROWNLOW recommended for the Vice-Presidency? Has he no support in his own State for a position which he has coveted so long? Is Tennessee Radicalism seeking safety under cover of moderate Republicanism which it has abused for years? I have heretofore called attention to the want of statesmanship and policy in the dominant party here, not because I wanted to see the Democracy with its anti-war record succeed, but because I felt confident that the mad partisanship of our Tennessee party leaders would overthrow the party and give the Government over into the hands of that Democracy. The TIMES has published many other letters of a similar nature, and it and the writers have been denounced as traitors and liars and wretches by the chaste organ which communicates the policy and views of a few of the leaders. But time and events have vindicated their judgment, and the first proof of such vindication is the action of the State Convention. There is a division in the councils of the leaders. The masses are rebelling against the policy of the extremists, and the party, if it is to succeed, must stand upon such principles as commend themselves to the judgment of men who want to do right by all classes, even to those who are their opponents. Legislation which has for its sole object the success of party, cannot be sustained. No end, however desirable, can justify corrupt or unjust laws.

Tennessee, on account of the enfranchisement of the blacks, claims a Congressman at large. Gen. J. A. COOPER, Commander of the Militia of the State during the last canvass, seems to be the favorite for the position.

Cases, to test the constitutionality of the third Franchise law, which enfranchises the blacks, are in the lower courts, and will be carried to the Supreme Court during the Summer. The decision of the Court on this question will determine which candidate will receive the electoral vote of the State in the Presidential election.

Maryville, the county town of the adjoining County of Blount, was visited with a destructive conflagration last Saturday night. The office of the Maryville *Republican* and half of an entire square was burned.

The recent rains have raised the streams so that large cargoes of corn can be carried to market. One trader in Claiborne County, along the Clynch River, has 25,000 bushels ready for shipment.

The coldest Winter weather has passed, and preparations for Spring work are commencing. The lumber and brick business will be larger the coming season than last. The prospects for active work among the builders were very good. Nearly 300 buildings were put up in this city last season, and it is estimated that a larger number will be erected this year. I know of no finer field for good house-builders than East Tennessee. Good carpenters have more work than they can do at good wages. Indifferent workmen are abundant and no more are wanted. Good, reliable farm hands can find desirable lands to be let out on shares, or can find work by the month. Good gardeners are in great demand. While the shops of the North are discharging their hundreds, good, skilled workmen in any trade can command good wages and find situations without trouble in the South. Tennessee offers fine inducements to the farming classes, and good lands can be had at reasonable prices. OMEGA.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP SIBERIA.

The Royal mail steamship *Siberia*, which left Liverpool Jan. 11, and Queenston Jan. 12, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later advices than were at hand by the *Germania*.

The London *Daily News*, in its City article, says it was stated that English and German holders had returned to the New-York market a very large amount of United States bonds in consequence of the disgust excited by Gen. BUTLER's motion for paying off the Five-twenty bonds in American currency, and by the discussions on the subject which have since been continued to the serious injury of American credit.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had issued proposals for the creation of £1,300,000 ten per cent. preferential capital to rank next to the £641,845 per cent. preference stocks existing. The object is to bring the entire undertaking into one establishment by paying off the shareholders of the Anglo-American Company, which they have a right to do at a premium of 100 per cent. Under this arrangement the capital will consist of £641,845 eight per cent. preference and £617,750 old stock, making a total of £2,559,595. The revenue of the undertaking for the year ending the 27th July last was £205,000, and for that ending in July next it is estimated to amount at least to £265,000.

The London *Advertiser* says that GARIBALDI had requested the report to be contradicted that he had returned any answer to an address forwarded to him by the Fenians, and he moreover states that on this subject he would support the Government.

Galignani has the following telegram from Berlin: "Count DE BISMARCK, at a hunting banquet at Barby, has made a speech to a large company of notables. He said that the spectre of a war with France was a pure phantasm, and he invited all present to have no anxiety on this subject."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Abyssinian Expedition—Irish Questions—The Queen's Diary—Italian Affairs—Reform and Education—International Copyright—Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1868.

There is no news of the least importance. I presume, therefore, that the Atlantic Telegraph, that *bête noir* of foreign correspondents, has taken a holiday. If so, no news is good news, sure enough, and I shall be the first to tell you—that nothing has happened. I write from the force of habit solely, and as a matter of form allude to the few matters that, viewed in some aspects, might be interesting.

Everything goes beautifully in the Abyssinian expedition,

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

and I cannot delight you with a single disaster. The mules suffer, of course, and will cost a million sterling; more than a light railway. Horses and camels fare as badly, and what, I wonder, will become of the elephants? There has been no fighting. THEODORE is still hundreds of miles away. The Egyptians are sending a force of 12,000 men; no one knows what for or by whom instigated. The English do not like this interference at all, but as they go with the sole object of freeing the prisoners, and have solemnly pledged themselves before the assembled universe to get out of the blasted country as soon as that object is accomplished, what is to hinder the Egyptians taking what they have promised to leave?

FENIANISM.

The Fenians have done nothing for a week. Two hundred thousand special constables are pining in enforced idleness. BURKE, CASEY and SHAW *alias* Mullany, after a month of remands, have been committed for treason—felony—buying arms and caps at Birmingham—and sent to Warwick jail to await their trial.

Just enough movement remains among the Fenians to keep up the panic. Irishmen, from constant reading of Fenianism in the papers, go crazy, and declare themselves Fenians. A sailor in the navy, attached to one of the guardships, near the Queen's residence, at the Isle of Wight, refused to take a pistol against the Fenians. Tried by Court-martial his defence showed that he was as mad as a March-hare; but they sentenced him to five years penal servitude notwithstanding. Soldiers are often attacked with the same epidemic. A curious circumstance happened a few weeks ago at the Royal Barracks, Dublin. Every round of ammunition served out to the main guard for night duty was missing, when the men's pouches were examined at the customary inspection next morning, when the guard was changed. Drillings, under the guise of foot-ball matches are said to be going on at several places near Cork, and there are other signs of preparation for some enterprise.

The *Irishman* has been prosecuted for seditious libels in a series of articles from last June, most of them copied from American papers. Included in the charge is a leader on the Mancester executions, and an advertisement of the Dublin funeral procession. Even figures may be libellous or seditious. An advertisement is prosecuted which consisted simply of three numbers, without note or comment. These, if you dare print them, were: "'98, '48, '68." It may be a sum in Addition, or the Rule of Three—or it may be treason, or the number of the beast. And if three numbers would suppress a newspaper, or send the publisher to penal servitude, how many would hang him? And if articles published last June were seditious, why has the Government waited till January? Surely the French system of *advertissements* or warning to an offending journal is more reasonable, than to let a paper go on for seven months, filling the Empire with sedition, foreign and domestic, and then to bring it up with a round turn after this long career of unchekered treason. Such a Government may be the best in the world, but it cannot be called the wisest.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Mr. MASON JONES gave his lecture Thursday night on the Irish Church, the most absurd blunder of religious despotism that now exists, perhaps that has ever existed, on this planet. Dissenting minorities have in many countries been compelled to support the religion of the majority, but I remember no instance in which for three centuries a people has been compelled to support the Church of an insignificant minority—amounting now to only eleven per cent. of the population. Near the close of his eloquent two hours address Mr. JONES said that Ireland had at last come into such a condition of disloyalty as to be a serious danger to England in case of a war with any foreign Power, for if the Emperor NAPOLEON or President JOHNSON were to land a single boat load of soldiers on the Irish coast, the country could not be held twenty-four hours. At this there was a great row. The Irish cheered as Irishmen only can; the loyal English hissed as hard as they were able, and it seemed likely at one time that the great battle of Armageddon would begin then and there. Order was finally restored and the lecture finished. There is little doubt that some hundreds of Fenians, who had been in Bow-street, watching for a chance to rescue BURKE and DEASEY, had gone to the St. James Hall to listen to Mr. JONES.

The Irish Church question, I believe, is pretty well settled. It only needs continual agitation—for, if you let English statesmen have a moment's peace on any question, they fall asleep and take a nap of half a century. There has not been a day for three hundred years when this Irish Church was not as absurd and outrageous an imposition as it is to-day. It has been an admitted wrong for generations—but nothing has been done or would be without something to wake up the Rip Van Winkles. It is a pity the English Government and Press and people should need such a goad as Fenianism, or should require to be waked up with all sorts of violent explosions; but unless something of the kind is done they will fall asleep even now, and the whole matter be forgotten until there is a new outbreak.

THE LAND QUESTION.

The land question is a more difficult one than that of the Church, because the Irish proprietors care more for their property than for the manner in which their religion shall be supported, if not for the religion itself. The small and comparatively wealthy class of Protestant Churchmen can easily support their bishops and clergy, whose pay, after all, will come, only in a different way, out of the land and the labor upon it. But the land men will fight to the last. The population of Ireland is now about 5,500,000, say 170 to the square mile. In France there are 177. The agricultural population of Ireland is less than a million, and the arable land 15,500,000 acres. There is, besides, a million acres of waste land, which can easily be reclaimed. There is land enough, and would be for three generations; but at this moment, in one county, there are seventy families undergoing the process of eviction—turned into the highway at this inclement season. But this question will be settled if the Irish will only *not* wait, and be sufficiently unquiet. The English are really well disposed, only they are so slow, bungling and blundering. They mean to do justice to Ireland, and the thing that is right, generally, if they only knew how, and did not go to sleep and forget all about it. I should not like to take the responsibility of advising in such a case, but if two or three Irishmen should heroically get themselves hanged at intervals of a few weeks, I judge by what I see of the movements of public opinion, that it would not be long before justice to Ireland would be substantially accomplished. I am aware that a great many have been hanged in times past; but is not the progress of the nation toward civil and religious liberty marked as with milestones by the frequent gallows? O'CONNELL's agitation is marked only by the prison cell. In 1848 Irishmen were only sentenced to (not hanged upon) the political gallows. Now, however, we have returned to the original institution, which was welcomed in Dublin the other day, when they took off their hats and cheered in Thomas-street; and now we may fairly expect more rapid progress.

THE QUEEN'S DIARY.

The event of the week is the publication of the Queen's Diary, chiefly of her residence and excursions in the Highlands of Scotland, including, however, some account of her *one* visit to Ireland, when the enthusiastic women waded into the water up to their knees that they might welcome her the sooner. The papers are filled with interesting extracts and eulogistic comments. Literary justice is, of course, impossible; but there is no ground for criticism The Queen, beyond all doubt, has been a model woman, wife, mother, sovereign. She is the Queen of middle-class England, with all its virtues in full flower and fruitage. This diary shows her fond of her husband, who is "dear Albert," and her children, "Bertie" and "Vickey," (the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal,) and enjoying very much the scenery and people of the Highlands, and even the long sermons of the Scottish kirk. She gives JOHN BROWN an excellent character. She was sea-sick in rough weather, and VICKEY sat down on a wasp's nest and got stung, like any other little girl under similar circumstances; for the wasps have as little respect for royalty as other Fenians. The publication of this journal will increase English loyalty, and make the Queen not less respected and more beloved. I may not join with the popular journal, which some one has called the "Gaily Bellowgraph," in saying "this simple volume is rife and sweet with evidence that this highest lady of the earth knows no chill pride of rank, but desires, and has even set the example, of perfect courtesies and cordial good-will between class and class," but I very cheerfully agree that England has not, for some centuries at least, had a better sovereign.

If I were inclined to criticise, not the woman, the wife, the mother, but the Queen, I should say she had done little for her country beyond setting a good example of a quiet, selfish, blameless domestic life. Her own children are well educated—the children of her people are deplorably wanting in the means of education. Her family has been well cared for, while thousands of families have been driven from her realm, or have lived and died in extreme penury and suffering. She has covered England and Scotland with costly monuments to "ALBERT the good," while thousands are dying for want of decent dwellings and wholesome food, and proper sanitary conditions. She is expending many thousands of pounds upon a gorgeous monument to her husband, in Hyde Park, while all the widows of British soldiers in England are without pensions, and their only asylum is one little affair, which shelters fifty-one of them, and allows them five shillings a week to live on. History will do justice to the virtues of Queen VICTORIA, but I do not see that it can point to any great work that she has accomplished or promoted for the benefit of her subjects. Poor NELL GUINNE will never be respected as a model of virtue, but as the foundress of a great national institution of benevolence, her tarnished name is held in grateful remembrance. There is no lack of good, virtuous women in England, model wives and mothers. There are thousands of whom it may be said, "she hath done what she could." "This highest lady of the earth" can scarcely be said to have done for the great Empire of which she is Sovereign, what she might have done. With every feeling of kindness and respect which one must entertain toward so good a woman, it must still be admitted that she is far from fulfilling our ideal of a great and benificent Sovereign, constantly wielding her vast influence for the good of her people.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

We, in England, are very much annoyed by the official revelations respecting the conduct of our friends in Italy. It is hard to say who comes worst off. The King, the Ministers, the Roman revolutionary committee, and GARIBALDI all seem to have behaved as badly as possible. The King, bound by his treaty to France, intrigued with the revolutionists. The ministry furnished money to insurrectionary committees, and telegraphed—"pursue but do not overtake them." The Roman Committee failed to provide arms for the insurrection. GARIBALDI allowed himself to be made the cat's paw of the men in power, and led his ragged volunteers into a trap. The condition of Italy could scarcely be worse, and therefore some improvement may be hoped for. But the English, who have given them money freely—some to aid Italian unity, and much more to destroy the Papacy, are getting discouraged. GARIBALDI is true to his English friends, however, and will have nothing to do with the Fenians. As a rule he is in favor of republicanism and nationality—but Ireland is an exception. As the Irish detest GARIBALDI, there is no love lost between them.

REFORM AND EDUCATION.

The Reform League has been discussing the Fenian question. The members do not agree very well. Some favor an Irish Parliament on College Green; some would have a vote of the Irish people decide their form of government. Why not a plebiscite in Ireland, they say, as well as in Italy? But the Irish, others say, have no right to freedom themselves, as long as they support the Pope, curse GARIBALDI, and deny freedom to Rome. In the League, as elsewhere, the religious question gets mixed with the political. If the Irish would all turn Protestants to-morrow, they would get whatever they wanted the day after.

Speaking of reformers, Prof. HUXLEY gave a lecture a few nights ago at the opening of a Workingman's College, in Southwark, in which he said that without education a vote was of no more use to a workingman than a *chignon!* In good times he had no sort of use for it, and the best thing he could do was to sell it for a pot of beer. In bad times he had not the intelligence to use his vote so as to make them better. My own impression is that the good claimed by some, and the evil dreaded by others, from an increase of the suffrage will be infinitesimal. The public opinion of the country will govern its policy in the future, as it has in the past, and that is better shown from day to day by the Press than it can be by voting. It is by no means certain which party will be strengthened by the passage of the Reform bill. Every country is governed, at last, by the aggregate of its moral and intellectual power.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The copyright question comes up again in reference to Mr. DICKENS. SAMPSON, LOW & Co. think he can secure a copyright by the fact of his present actual residence in America. Another publishing authority says he must renounce his allegiance to Queen VICTORIA, and declare his intentions to become an American citizen, and that if his book is published first in America he will lose his copyright in England. He can step over into Canada, however, and secure it there. Capt. MARRYAT, it is said, wished to secure a copyright in America, but on the terms being stated, he said he would see them blanked first. Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, I am told, was either less loyal or less scrupulous.

A PERSECUTED NOBLEMAN.

Lord RANELAGH has been prosecuted again for smoking in a railway carriage, and fined. Some time ago he was fined for smoking on the South Western, and a week after the Company put on smoking carriages. In his defence his Lordship said that when these laws were made smoking in England was the exception, now it is the rule. The Prince of Wales smokes; the Duke of Cambridge smokes, several Bishops smoke, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. CARLYLE and Mr. DICKENS smoke. As the majority smoke, it is only necessary to put on every train carriages in which smoking is forbidden, as they have in France carriages in every train into which men are forbidden to enter.

AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements of the season go on as if there were no hard times and not a Fenian on the footstool. If fifty thousand people are on the verge of starvation in London, twice that number are every night enjoying merrily the Christmas pantomimes. I took my first dose a few nights ago at the Lyceum, where Mr. E. T. SMITH, of Cremorne, has hastily dished up a very odd and attractive jumble. It is called, "Harlequin Cock Robin and Jenny Wren; or Fortunatus, the Three Bears, the Three Gifts, the Three Wishes, and the Little Man who woed the Little Maid." All these stories and songs of Mother Goose are somehow dished up with the question of sanitary reform, cleanliness, ventilation, diableries, ballets of birds, flowers and fishes, the *cancan*, imported from Paris, for the first time introduced on the London stage with immense appliance, and of course an hour of boisterous fun with *Harlequin, Columbine, Clown* and *Pantaloon*. An English holiday theatre is always lovely with its groups of beautiful children, so simple, hearty and robust in their enjoyment. There are, besides the ballets, nice songs and rollicking breakdowns, four or five of the prettiest and cleverest actresses in London, and a heap of roaring fun that sends everybody home happy.

DEATH OF AN ACTRESS.

Which reminds me, by contrast, of the recent death of an actress, whom many persons in New-York will, I think, remember. Nearly thirty years ago there appeared at the Park Theatre, quite unannounced, and wholly unknown, a Miss GROVE, who charmed us all to tears in the part of *Clari*, the Maid of Milan, in JOHN HOWARD PAYNE's drama, and who sang "Home, Sweet Home," which was written in that piece, as we never heard it before, and never since. This charming girl, engaged to be married to an actor in London, was dragged off on the day appointed for her wedding to New-York. The expecting and bereaved bridegroom got his first news of her from the New-York papers. He sent a lady to bring her back, and she disappeared one day from the Park Theatre, at rehearsal, and was off in a packet-ship to London. She married Mr. E. YARNOLD, and has ever since been on the London boards. Her husband died twelve years ago, leaving her with a family to support by her exertions. After a long illness this poor gifted lady has died, leaving several children destitute. If there are those who remember her as I do in her song of home, so sadly sweet, they may wish to do something for her children, and I am sure that Mr. WEBSTER, of the Adelphi, or Mr. BUCKSTONE, of the Haymarket, will gladly become the almoners of their bounty. MONADNOCK.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Peaceful Assurances of Gen. Ignatieff—British Advice to Servia—Intended Publication of Diplomatic Correspondence.

Vienna, (Jan. 10,) by telegraph to Reuter's Bureau.

The *Presse* of this morning says that during his recent stay in this capital Gen. IGNATIEFF took the opportunity of expressing himself to several diplomatists in a peaceful sense as to the policy of Russia in the Eastern question.

The same paper states that the British Consul at Belgrade presented a note to the Servian Government on the 26th of December, recommending it to maintain a pacific attitude.

It is alleged that the Austrian and Hungarian delegates about to assemble shortly will have a Red Book laid before them by the Government, consisting of diplomatic documents, dating from the war of 1866, and including the latest negotiations in the Eastern and Roman questions.

Russian Mistrust of France,

From the Invalide Russe, Jan. 10.

The protestations of peace which have appeared in the French semi-official journals are useless and reassure no one. Notwithstanding the friendly professions of France, mistrust exists between the powers more than ever, and the continuous debates in the Corps Législatif on the reorganization of the army, prove that France has secret plans of great importance for the coming year.

ITALY.

Circular of the Minister of the Interior Condemning the Internal Policy of the Government.

From the Florence Gazette, Jan. 10.

The following circular of the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects upon the internal policy of the Government, bearing the date of Jan. 7, has been issued:

"The first essential condition for the liberty of all is respect for and observance of the law. This object cannot be attained when the Government, being scrupulously bound to inforce them, does not possess the necessary energy and authority. In a State where it would be possible for few or for many to impose obstacles or exercise influences detrimental to the execution of the law, by placing themselves above it and above Parliament and the Government, there would be only liberty for the few to deprive of liberty all the others. It would be the negation of the Constitution and of all liberty, and would tend directly to absolutism or anarchy. Italy did not accomplish her great and pacific revolution to perpetuate revolution, or to reap such fruit from it. She wishes to cement and render fruitful her precious conquests. She requires security and tranquility to be able to develop that internal activity which alone can make her powerful and respected. She is justly proud and jealous of her unity and her liberty, but on that very account she demands that the Government, while keeping within the bounds of the strictest legality, shall make itself be respected by all, that it shall employ no illegal influence, and prove by facts that it has a resolute will, authority and power to govern and strengthen its action. To attain this object it is only necessary that the existing laws should be carried out. On this sole condition can the liberty of all be assured and guaranteed, nor can the unity of Italy otherwise obtain that culmination to which the country unanimously aspires. In conclusion, the Minister confidently relies upon the support of the prefects, and believes that his antecedents in public life will secure their cordial coöperation. He alludes to his former efforts in Parliament to promote administrative decentralization, and to increase the sphere of action and the authority of the prefects. The Government will efficaciously support the prefects in maintaining the respect for the law and moral principles."

The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius—Distinguished Visitors in Naples.

Naples (Jan. 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

Vesuvius, so far from diminishing in its attraction, becomes daily more menacing and splendid. For several days after Christmas the thunders of the mountain were so strong as to break the windows in the neighborhood with the vibration, and the stones which were ejected fell half way down the cone. You may conceive, therefore, what a height they attained. On the 28th there was a slight diminution in the action of the mountain, and then the shocks began as violent as ever; the crater full of lava boiled like a cauldron, while columns of ashes and crystals of *anfigeno*, so says my daily report, were sent to a great elevation. On Friday last another crater was was formed near the Great Cone, and in the direction of the Hermitage. Out of this has been flowing ever since a river of liquid lava, offering the most brilliant spectacle. From the two craters issue two curved streams, forming an ellipse, meeting, of course, at the bottom, and pouring down toward Resina. At times the entire interval between the streams is filled with the fiery flood, from the sides of which issue a thousand little rivulets, appearing in the distance like the corruscations of an aurora borealis. Since the commencement of the eruption I have never seen it half so brilliant as it has been since Friday. Our visitors increase from day to day, attracted by this wonderful spectacle. Lord and Lady CLARENDON, with their family arrived on Thursday night, and Count APPONYI on Friday. The Duke and Duchess of Aosta will arrived on the 15th inst., and great preparations are being made for their reception. They remain during the whole of the Carnival, in which interval there will be much gayety. The United States squadron is expected here this week. It will consist of the Admiral's ship, the *Franklin*, and three others.

JAN. 9.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues to be serious. Lava is slowly accumulating in the direction of Torre del Greco. Shocks of earthquake were distinctly felt during the last two nights.

The sismograph is still agitated.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Views on the War Question.

Paris (Jan. 5) Correspondence of the London Herald.

M. LARABIT, the Senator, was the great man of the place who presided at the inauguration of the statue of Marshal DAVOUST at Auxerre last month. A short time before the inauguration he wrote a letter to Marshal CANROBERT, from which the *Constitution* of Auxerre extracts the following passage:

"I have written to His Majesty that I shall make a speech, blaming those who preach peace when it is necessary to fight."

A few days since the warlike Senator was honored with the following letter from His Majesty:

PALACE OF ST. CLOUD, Dec. 2, 1867.

MY DEAR MONSIEUR LARABIT: I have read your speech at Auxerre with much interest. Your language breathes the most elevated patriotism. I am not surprised to find in your words the noble sentiments with which I know you are animated toward France and my family. Receive with my thanks and congratulations the assurance of my sentiments.

NAPOLEON.

If you object to the tautology of "sentiments," I can only say the fault is not in the translation, but in the original letter. It is thus that almost every day, while we are told the Bourse is sustained by the "efforts" of official writers in a pacific sense, something oozes out to show that in regions paramount to M. ROUHER and the Marquis DE MOUSTIER war is contemplated.

Proposed Heavy Increase of Taxation.

La France, of Jan. 10, says that the expected financial statement of Count CAMBRAY DIGNY will propose an increase in the taxation of one hundred millions of francs, a loan of four hundred millions contracted on the guarantee of the ecclesiastical property, and the cession to a company of the tobacco monopoly.

The Payment of the Mexican Bonds.

Paris (Jan. 9) Correspondence of the Journal de Havre.

At the late Council of Ministers, held at the hotel of M. ROUHER, several notabilities of the great banking world were present, the object being to consider several questions connected with the manufacturing and financial crisis. The question of the Mexican bonds is said to have been again discussed. Will it be disposed of in an additional clause of the Budget, or by a special measure? The latter, it is said, will be the course adopted, and the report of the special commission appointed last year at the Ministry of Finance to examine the subject, will form the basis of the plan to be proposed. Such, at least, is the version which receives most acceptance.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Comments of the French Press upon the Relations of both Countries and the Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

From the Journal des Debats, Jan. 9.

As to the difficulties which the Fenians are trying to get up between England and the United States, and which find a kind of *point d'appui* on the other side of the Atlantic, they could only become serious in the event the United States Government recognizing the Fenians as belligerents, and allowing Fenian *Alabamas* to sail from American harbors. But it is not probable that the ill-will of the Americans against England will be carried to such an extremity. Still less importance should be attached to the pretension entertained in America of securing a certain immunity, or, at least, certain privileges to American citizens arrested in England on a charge of Fenianism. England, like every other country in Europe, (Turkey excepted,) applies the law of the land to foreigners arraigned on a criminal charge; and an American citizen, however authentic his nationality, may be legally condemned and executed if he takes part in civil disturbances, just as an Englishman or an American would be in France. An American prisoner, however, has a privilege in England which he shares with every other foreign offender—*i. e.*, of being tried by a mixed jury. But that generous scruple of the law of England has nothing to do with international law; it is what in diplomatic parlance is styled municipal law, and if England departs from or annuls it with regard to Irishmen, who claim to be Americans in virtue of their naturalization, no foreign Government has any right to demand its fulfilment. Such are the principles of international law in the matter, and they are so clear and so unquestionable that they exclude any possibility of conflict between the two countries, save of course, in the case of America, bent on fastening a quarrel upon England, thinking fit to deny that which is self-evident.

SPAIN.

System of Primary Instruction for the People.

Madrid (Jan. 5) Correspondence of the Courrier de Bayonne.

A bill has been laid before the Cortes by the Minister of Public Instruction, the object of which is to provide primary education for the whole people. Its principal provisions are that every village having a population of 500 must have a schoolmaster, to be paid out of the municipal funds, and school materials are to be provided to an amount equivalent to a fourth of the teacher's salary. In hamlets having a smaller population than 500 the curé will be charged with the primary instruction of the children, which is to be obligatory all over Spain. The State will grant a yearly sum of $200,000 (each equal to five francs) in aid of towns and villages unable themselves to provide the necessary funds. The Government will favor the establishment of houses of religious education, and the books to be placed in the hands of the children must be approved by the Bishops. Parents who are poor will not have to pay for their children's instruction. Every Spaniard fulfilling certain conditions of aptitude will be allowed to open a school, but if his conduct or doctrines give rise to complaint, the alcade will have power to close the establishment.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 27—Evening.

Consols closed at 93¼ for money and account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds..........72@72¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares..........86½
Erie Railway Shares..........49¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Jan. 27—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 76¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 27—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed unchanged at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands..........7¾@7⅞
Middling Orleans..........8 @8⅛

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 45s. 3d. Wheat, 16s. for California White, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 11d. Peas, 46s. 6d. Flour, 37s. 6d. for Western.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 120s. Pork, 75s. for new. Lard, 51s. 3d. Cheese, 53s. 3. Bacon, 46s.

PRODUCE—Naval Stores close firm. Resin, 6s. 3d. for Common, and 11s. for Medium. Turpentine, 29s. for Spirits. Sugar, 24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Tallow, 42s. 6d. Petroleum dull at 1s. 2½d. for refined. Cloverseed, 46s.

ANTWERP, Monday, Jan. 27—Evening.

PETROLEUM—Standard White has declined 50 centimes, and is now quoted at 43 francs 50 centimes.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR steady; Spring Extras, $9@$9 30. WHEAT steady at $2 08½@$2 08¾ for No. 2. CORN firmer at 81c. @82c. OATS quiet at 58c.@58½c. RYE dull at $1 52@$1 53. BARLEY firm and advanced 2c.@2½c; sales at $1 90 for rejected, and $2 15 for No. 2. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork $20@$20 50; Prime Mess, $16. LARD firm and advanced ⅛c.; sales at 12¼c.@12½c.; Cumberlands, 9c. packed; Rough Sides, 9c. packed; Rough Sides, 9c. loose. GREEN HAMS steady at 12½c.@12¾c. DRESSED HOGS firm; the range was $7 25@$8 25. LIVE HOGS dull at $5 50@$5 90 for Shipping, and $6 50@$7 for Prime to Choice. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominal at $6 75@$7 25 for prime Beeves. SHEEP inactive and nominal. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 107,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 Live Hogs and 5,000 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats, 2,500 Live Hogs, 5,000 Dressed Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 27.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and firm at $2 55 for No. 1 Winter Red, and $2 25 for do. Spring. CORN dull at 80c. on the ear, shelled held at 85c. OATS firm and held at 69c.@70c. for No. 1. RYE $1 55 with limited demand. BARLEY advancing; sales No. 1 Fall at $1 25. COTTON firmer and active; Middling 16½c.@16¾c. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer and unchanged. MESS PORK $20@$21 for old and new BULK MEATS held at 8c.@10c. for Shoulders and Sides; no sales. BACON quiet and firm at 9½c. for Shoulders and 11¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD firm and in good demand; sales at 13c. for prime city and 12¾c. for country. Money quiet and easy. Exchange steady. Gld 140¼ buying, 140½ selling.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 27.

GRAIN, in store and afloat, without material change. FLOUR quiet; sales 300 bbls. City ground Spring at $10 25; 50 bbls. Western Spring at $9 75, and 100 bbls. at $10@$11 for Western Spring, and $13 50 for White Western. WHEAT inactive and unchanged. CORN dull; sales 3 car-loads new at $1 07, on track; 1 car-load do. at $1 08; 1 car-load new White at $1 10, on track. OATS nominally unchanged; sales 1 car-load Ohio at 72c., on track. RYE unchanged. BARLEY higher; sales 5,000 bushels Canada on private terms; quoted at $1 90. SEEDS active; sales 1,000 bags Illinois Timothy at $2 75; 21 bags Clover at $7 50; 50 bushels large do. at $9. Dressed HOGS—Sales 424 head at $8 55@$9. LARD and MESS PORK without change.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 27.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales, 700 bbls., at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales of White Michigan at $3 10. CORN is selling at $1 28 for old No. 1. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN MEAL, $2 75 per cwt. MILL FEED firm; Shorts, $30; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 per ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 27.

TOBACCO firm at $15 10@$17 for Lugs to Medium Leaf; COTTON, 15¼c.@15½c. Superfine FLOUR, $7 50@$8. WHEAT, $2 40. OATS, 66c.@68c. CORN, 77c.@80c. MESS PORK—New, $21. LARD, 13c. BACON advanced ½c. Shoulders, 10c.; Sides, 12¾c.; bulk Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. WHISKY nominal.

TOLEDO, Monday, Jan. 27.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm, and advanced 1½c.; sales of Amber at $2 70; No. 1 Spring at $2 18. CORN firmer; sales of New No. 1 at 89c.@89½c. OATS—Michigan, 63½c. RYE quiet. BARLEY—Sales of No. 2 at $1 75. DRESSED HOGS quiet at $7 50@$8 25. Sales of MESS PORK at $20 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 27.

Cattle market unsettled and lower; Steers, 9¾c.@10½c. for extra and 5c.@7c. for common. Sheep in fair demand; 8,000 head sold at 5c.@6½c. Hogs dull and lower; 4,000 sold at $10@$10 50 ₩ 100 lbs. net.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 27.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅝. Gold, 140⅝.

[Advertisement.]

The thief compelled to be his own informer.—A. S. JEWELL.

The best defence against burglars that I know of.—JOHN RUDDERROW.

Far more secure than bars, bolts, or watchmen.—CHAS. A. TOWNSEND.

The best protection yet devised against burglars.—EDWIN O. LITCHFIELD.

Office Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 201 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Jan. 30	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Colorado	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Feb. 5	New-York	London.
Persia	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, ETC.

Morro Castle	Jan. 30	New-York	Havana.
Arizona	Feb. 1	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Havana, by the *Lord Lovell*, close at the General Post-office at — P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the Germania, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier foot of 3d-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

The mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *Australasian*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters, on the pier, Jersey City, to 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M. 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M. 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 25—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Jas. H. Golden, Alexander Anderson, James Stuckey, of England; W. C. Gorsuch, H. Craig, England; H. Kennedy, J. W. Reid, New-York; Capt. R. Adams, Boston; A. G. Seaman, H. P. Cooper, New-York; Miss Stein, Miss Wilson, Charles A. Long and wife, St. Louis; H. A. Fraser.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 27—*In steamship Siberia, from Liverpool*—Joseph Watts, James Bannerman, Mr. Barnwell, Wm. Littlewood, Mr. Drier, S. E. Brown, Mr. Lorby, Mr. Archer, John McLark, Mr. Guild, George T. Goldsmid, John Firth, E. Thornton, J. Sedcole, George B. Adams, J. D. Burnside, E. J. Chouteau, Mr. Baien, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Thornton's 2 male servants.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston—C. W. Dennis, Chas. E. Harks, Wm. White, J. Munroe, Wm. Jackel, Mrs. S. M. Moody, Oscar Jackel, H. Severn, John Harbeson, D. Clnsion, George Johnson, Wm. James, Miss S. Oliver, Mathew Bryan, Mrs. Jenny Tims, Wm. Rum, H. St. John, Louis Jerome, Miss Carrie Hate, John Jamison, and 11 in the steerage.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Capt. Henry A. Gadsden, J. F. Lewis, Capt. J. F. Grozier, P. F. Sturges, J. W. Hamlyn, Mrs. J. W. Hamlyn, Jas. E. Byles, Mrs. Jas. E. Byles, F. A. Edwards, L. Wolf, T. S. Manhant, E. Edgars, N. B. Clinch, J. A. Chambers, R. Hartley, Frank Jeffers, John King, W. E. Field, Henry Smith, D. Betts, M. C. Remington, D. Upson, P. Feiffer, A. E. Watson, S. H. Manly, C. O. Basse.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 14 | Sun sets..... 5 13 | Moon sets... 9 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 11 | Gov. Island.11 00 | Hell Gate ..12 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Germania, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Etna, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ship A. Bonsinger, (Pruss.,) Steenken, Philadelphia.

Bark Trovatore, Blanchard, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Sons.

Brigs Ida, (Br.,) Betts, Liverpool via Charleston, J. W. Elwell & Co.; B. F. Nash, Lang, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Ella, (Br.,) Walton, St. John, N. B., via Portland, P. I. Nevius & Son; J. W. Haig, Hickman, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; George Washington, Peck, Stamford; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Siberia, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool Jan. 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 21 passengers to E. Cunard. Has had heavy westerly gales during the passage. Jan. 20, lat. 45 50, lon. 37 49, 10 A. M., passed Bremen ship Republic, bound W.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Jan. 25, 5 P. M., 30 miles N. E. of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah, and steamship Eagle, hence for Havana. Jan. 20, noon, lat. 37 30, lon. 74 44, passed steamships Montgomery and San Salvador, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Jan. 26, 9:30 A. M., Hatteras Light bearing N. W., passed steamship Stars and Stripes, from Philadelphia for Havana. Same day, 3:45 P. M., 75 miles N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Charleston, hence for Charleston. Same day, 5:30 P. M., passed steamship Montgomery, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C. with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Tillie, Partridge, Galveston Jan. 11, via Key West, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Marie Heydorn the Second, (Hamb.,) Traulsen, Whampoa Sept. 25, with teas to master. Passed Angier Oct. 27, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 4. Has had strong N. W. gales on the coast.

Bark Wentworth, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lewis, Bristol, Eng., 60 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Has had N. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark Ilva, (of Tortola,) Barry, Maracaibo 30 ds., and 20 ds. from the river, with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no vessels. Has had heavy weather on the coast.

Brig N. Stowers, (of Boston,) French, Demerara 27 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver. Jan. 23, off Cape Hatteras, spoke brig Hancock, from Mobile for Boston, with loss of fore and maintop masts and foremast-head sprung.

Brig Union, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Hill, St. Domingo City 20 ds., with mdse. to Simpson & Clapp. Left no vessels. Has had heavy westerly gales on the coast. Jan. 15, lat. 27, lon. 71 30, passed new bark Hawthorne, of Kennebunk, Me., steering W.

Brig Welstord, (Br.,) Cobbet, Windsor 20 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Caqque, (Braz.,) Cunira, Rio Grande 60 ds., with hides, wool and hair to John Bento & Co.

Schr. Sarah A. Hammond, Paine, Richmond 7 ds., with flour to G. A. Phillips.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Bryant, Rencounter, N. F., 11 ds., with fish to Charles Shearer.

Schr. Rattler, Bearse, Long Harbor, N. F., 19 ds., with herring to Charles Shearer.

Schr. Queen of the West, Beaty, New-Orleans 19 ds.

Schr. Kate McLean, Conklin, Newbern.

Schr. Oscar Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Schr. M. D. Bartlett, Brown, Riker's Island.

Schr. George Dowsing, Peck, Northport.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Hickory, Sedeld, Elizabethport.

Schr. San Juan, Rocket, New-Haven.

Schr. Roslyn, Johnson, Stamford.

Schr. Warren, Warren, Cold Spring.

Schr. Almira, Smith, Northport.

Schr. Elizabeth, Brown, Northport.

Schr. Eliza, Rowland, Northport.

Schr. Sarah Smith, Wilson, Southport.

Schr. Jackson, Eaton, Roslyn.

Sloop John Beveridge, Moran, Elizabethport.

Sloop North America, Ten Eyck, Elizabethport.

WIND—At Sunset, N. E., moderate, snowing.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—One bark passing the Hook under sail.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 27—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; bark A. Houghton, from Sierra Novena; brig Wm. H. Bickmore, from New-Orleans; bark Marathon, from Cadiz, via St. John's, N. F.; reports that on the 12th inst., in a gale, she split sails and lost a boat and water-casks. Brig Orvar Odd, from Malaga for Boston, put into Gloucester last night for a harbor.

Also arr. bark Oriental, from Liverpool; B. A. Allen, from New-Orleans; brig Poinsett, from Matanzas.

Below, at anchor in the roads—Bark Howland, from Surinam.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 26—Arr. brigs Charlena Nichols, from Matanzas for Boston; Dundee, (Br.,) Cornwallis, for New-York; A. L. Palmer, New-York, for St. John.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. Revenue cutter Jasmine picked up dirt scow No. 59, adrift in the North River, and towed her into Pier No. 1 East River.

The bark from Demerara, which arrived last night, and reported as the Linda Stewart, should have been the Linda Abbott.

The steamship Manhattan, Capt. Woodhull, of Messrs. Henry R. Morgan & Co.'s Charleston line, made the trip from Charleston in the remarkably short time of 48 hours.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 27.—The steamtug Rochester ran ashore at Cape Florida on Monday, Jan. 20. She was gotten off by the wreckers on Saturday, and arrived here to-day, leaking.

Spoken, &c.

Dagmar—Norw. ship, from Cardiff for Bombay, Dec. 27, lat. 14 N., lon. 30.

Hannah Maria—Russ. bark, steering S. E., Dec. 13, lat. 22 41 S., lon. 23 31.

Jane Bardew—Br. bark, from London for Bombay, Dec. 13, lat. 22 41 S., lon. 23 31.

Kalamo—brig, from Machias for Cienfuegos, Jan. 13, lat. 24 36, lon. 85.

Mary E. Libby—bark, from Portland for Cuba, Jan. 26, lat. 42 8, lon. 69.

Orion—brig, of and from St. John, P. R., for Matanzas, Jan. 14, lat. 25 28, lon. 71 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Sierra Leone, Dec. 28, bark Helen Maria, from Boston; brigs Ann Elizabeth, for Boston soon, and Beatrice, from Portland. Arr. 25th, schr. Calvin, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 27—11:15 A. M.—The steamship America, Capt. Ernst, from New-York on the 16th inst., arrived here on the way to Bremen at 2 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 27—Evening.—The Inman steamship City of Cork, Capt. Phillips, which sailed from New-York Jan. 15, arrived here to-day on her way to Liverpool.

Marine Disasters.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 27—Evening.—The bark Wapella, Capt. Orr, which sailed from New-Orleans on the 13th of December for Liverpool, went ashore on the coast of Wales during a heavy storm, and became a total wreck. Only three of the crew and one woman were saved.

Only a Few Days More.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,

TO BE HELD AT IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

THEODORE THOMAS, ESQ., MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

Assisted by the distinguished Vocalist Miss MARIA BRAINERD, and the full Orchestra, with Soloists. Mr. G. MATZKA will preside at the Piano.

TICKETS, - - - - $1 EACH.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Opening March, Greeting..........MICHAELIS.
2. Overture, The Daughter of the Regiment..........DONIZETTI.
3. Song, Will he Come, by Miss BRAINERD..........SULLIVAN.
4. Waltz, Vienna Bonbons..........STRAUSS.
5. Patriotic Song, The Standard Bearer..........LINDPAINTNER. Solos—Cornet and Trombone, Messrs. DIETZ, and LETSCH.
6. Grand National Medley..........C. KOPPITZ.

PART SECOND.

7. Overture, William Tell..........ROSSINI.
8. { Polka Mazourka, Arm in Arm..........STRAUSS. { Polka, Empire City..........STRAUSS.
9. Song, L'Estasi, by Miss BRAINERD..........ARDITTI.
10. Romance from L'Eclair..........HALEVY. Solos—French Horn and Flute, Messrs. SCHMITZ and RIETZEL.
11. Grand Selection, Il Trovatore..........VERDI.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Tickets are only to be shown at the door and can be retained by the purchaser, until after the distribution of Awards. See Descriptive Circular. They can be obtained at the Music, Drug, Book and Fancy Stores generally, and at the offices of the

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,

NO. 546 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 217 GRAND-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.

SECRETIONS IN THE THROAT AND CHEST.

EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT COUGHS PROCEED FROM VARIOUS CAUSES, MAINLY ATMOSPHERIC INFLUENCES AND MUCH PUBLIC SPEAKING, AS IS THE CASE WITH MINISTERS, ACTORS, SINGERS &c., AS THE THROAT BECOMES FILLED WITH PHLEGM, THUS CREATING THE SOURCE OF A COUGH, WHICH, IF NOT SPEEDILY ERADICATED, REACHES THE LUNGS, AND FINALLY CHANGES INTO CONSUMPTION. THE METHODS OF CURING COUGHS ARE MANY, BUT PERMANENT RELIEF CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED BY REMOVING THE CAUSE. FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH HAS BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, CHEST, LUNGS AND STOMACH. THE FOLLOWING LETTERS LEAVE NO ROOM FOR DOUBT IN THE MINDS OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC AS TO ITS EFFICACY AND GREAT PALATABLENESS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1868.

DEAR MR. HOFF: I am using your Malt Extract, and willingly admit that it has done me a GREAT DEAL of GOOD. I SUFFERED CONSTANTLY from SECRETIONS IN THE THROAT, and felt very weak, and there was nothing to benefit me; but since I take your Malt Extract with my meals, and before breakfast, I feel MORE STRENGTH, and am happy to state that I enjoy the BEST APPETITE and COUGH easily. Please send, &c.

MRS. LOSSAN, No. 199 4th-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1868.

Leopold Hoff, Esq., No. 542 Broadway:

I have recommended Hoff's Malt Extract to a friend for its excellent effect on my DYSPEPSIA, and he is ANXIOUS TO MAKE A TRIAL.

L. LEVVISON, No. 310 Broadway.

PANA, Ill., Dec. 28, 1867.

DEAR SIR: For years I had suffered from INDIGESTION, LOSS OF APPETITE, ACID STOMACH and GENERAL DEBILITY. Hoff's Malt Extract has relieved me from my pains. Please send, &c.

WM. MEYER.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, NO. 542 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. SOLD ALSO BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE DEMAND FOR OUR OVERCOATS $15, PEA JACKETS $12, STILL CONTINUE.

We are, therefore, MANUFACTURING them largely and IMPROVING THE STYLE.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 195, Jan. 27, 1868.
20, 52, 44, 23, 48, 11, 12, 3, 36, 29, 9, 51, 54.

PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 196, Jan. 27, 1868.
10, 2, 30, 17, 34, 26, 73, 57, 66, 35, 29, 68, 48.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 95, Jan. 27, 1868.
17, 30, 12, 58, 3, 37, 74, 16, 25, 33, 41, 20, 57.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS 96, Jan. 27, 1868.
36, 75, 14, 1, 8, 32, 53, 72, 34, 61, 69, 15.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

A—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR..........LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR..........NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE..........PARIS.

AND WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

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